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Florida Historical Pageant

Official Program



Presented at
Jacksonville, Florida

April 20, 21, 22,
1922

THE TUTEWILER PRESS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

F312

.J14

“The stranger that dwelleth with you shall
be unto you as one born among you, and thou
shall love him as thyself.”

Lev. 19:34

right-
John S. Edmunds
Jan. 5 '23.

JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICE

Foreword

Community Service is now entering its second year of activities in Jacksonville. During this period its purpose has been to develop a greater community spirit by means of a greater community interest. In its efforts to bring about this result, it has encouraged self-expression in the individual, developed leadership and found talent of which we little knew.

At present Community Service is composed of eight Community Leagues and the three larger branches known as Community Players, Community Music Association and Community Pageant Association. The latter is the newest of the three and through it from year to year it is hoped that it may be a means to further manifest our community spirit and communicate to the world our love for Florida.

To those who have contributed to the success of Community Service, may this foreword convey a message of sincere appreciation.

LEE GUEST, President,
Jacksonville Community Service.



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THE PAGEANT ASSOCIATION
OF
JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICE
Working Through
THE COMMUNITY MUSIC ASSOCIATION
THE COMMUNITY LEAGUES
THE COMMUNITY PLAYERS
AND
All Organizations in Jacksonville
And co-operating with
THE STATE OF FLORIDA
Presents
The History of the State From
1500 to 1823

Through those dramatic periods of Indian, Spanish,
French and English History of the time when all Flags
gave place to—

THE STARS AND STRIPES

COMMUNITY PAGEANT ASSOCIATION

Foreword

When we take into consideration the fact that all of the early explorers of Florida—Ponce de Leon, Narvaez, de Soto, and Ribault—reached our shores in April, our loveliest month, the month of new buds and blossoms, when our birds are chanting their own joyous halleluiahs to the heavens, it seems most fitting that the first Florida Pageant should be held at an April Easter-tide.

To the intent that we may foster a more sincere neighborliness in our community and a greater Americanism in our nation we have attempted this pageant which is a thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings which we enjoy.

It is with a profound sense of gratitude that we here express our appreciation to all committees, groups, and individuals, whose interest and work in the organization and development of this Pageant have made the finished production possible.

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18 JACKSONVILLE COMMUNITY SERVICE

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Executive Director—J. Oliver Brison, Community Service, Inc., New York.

Chorus Director—Lyman P. Prior.

Orchestra Director—Geo. Orner.

Band Director—J. Warren Berry.

Personnel of Chorus Groups

Organization	Director
Community Music Association	Lyman P. Prior
Chorus Units Organizer	Mrs. Chas. W. Tucker
St. Johns Episcopal Choir	H. F. Rivenburg
Good Shepherd Episcopal Choir	Nelson Brett
Snyder Memorial M. E. Choir	Lyman P. Prior
First Christian Church Choir	L. M. Wanckel
Main Street Baptist Church Choir.....	H. M. Wilson
Central Christian Church Choir	J. Nisson Lamb
Riverside Baptist Church Choir	N. W. Cathcart
Chorus of School Children	Mrs. Grace P. Woodman
Riverside Park Meth. Church Choir	Mrs. J. T. Blalock
St. Andrews Church Choir	John Z. Parsons
American Harmony Association	G. Porter
Fryar Studio of Music Chorus.....	Miss Gertrude Mason
Immaculate Conception Choir	
	Genevieve McMurray and Jos. Schrieber
Mary B. Morris	Chorus Accompanist

Pianos loaned by F. O. Miller, S. Ernest Phillpit, Cable Piano Co.

PAGEANT ORCHESTRA

Under the Direction of George Orner

Composed of the following orchestral units:

Community Concert Orchestra

Violins

Herbert Folsom
W. W. Hunter
J. H. Copeland
N. A. Von Dohlen
Leo Carrol Folsom
Nels Johnson
J. G. Morton
Leon Joel
Fred Wolf
C. E. Pallett
David Fripp
Lucien Moray Wanckel
John Meyer, Jr.
Sidney L. Clark
Ellis Ferandel

Cellos

Richard Knauer
F. C. McMillan
E. W. Obernauer

Basso

Arno E. Anske

Flutes

J. F. Livingston
Sol Goldberg

Clarinets

Vincent J. Rio
J. J. Dinsmore

Cornets

Guy L. Carter
Roland Deaton

Trombones

Earl B. Romig
C. H. Bernreuter

Saxophones

T. E. Jackson
Felix Meyer
Eugene C. Cellon
C. W. Godwin
Mr. Summers

Horns

O. J. Muehlbacher
Avery G. Powell

Drums

Harry L. Canova

THEATER MUSICIANS

Arcade Theater

Frank Norris	Violin
Florian Del Record	Clarinet
Eugene Bedard	Cello
Ernest Goodwin	Bass
Enrique Baza	Flute
C. O. Robinson	Tympani
Russell Broughman	Trumpet

Imperial Theater

Clyde Gardner	Violin
E. A. Holmes	Clarinet
Adolph Marier	Cello
Segundo Lopez	Bass

Palace Theater

Howard Manucy	Piano
D. J. Cunningham	Violin
Lloyd Massey	Trumpet
Joe Crevasse	Drums
Fred Thellman	Clarinet
W. E. Atkinson	Trombone

Rialto Theater

Charles Nelson	Organ
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Duval Theater

Geo. Orner	Violin
Geo. Frick	Clarinet
Joe Verney	Clarinet
J. H. Hebblen	Bass
Carl Richardson	Drums

Casino Theater

Mrs. J. D. Joel.

Mason Hotel Orchestra

Harry Potter	Piano
L. D. Branch	Violin
Leo Paroda	Clarinet
G. Pearson	Drums

COMMUNITY BAND**Under Direction J. Warren Berry****Cornets**

Cyrus Washborn
James Deacy
Lloyd Massey
G. E. Masche
H. Haydock
Percy Branning
Eldon Boyce

Clarinets

John Bell
Jos. Verni
Geo. Boutivell
Jos. Needham
Glen Giddings
Jos. Barbiers
Harry Howell
Edward Wells
Leo Pasoda
Robert Ross

Flute, Piccolo

H. Hess

Saxaphones

H. Hatcher
Geo. Hattern
John Thomas
R. Banzhof
L. Mendelssohn
Edward Dretina

Bass Clarinet

Florian Record

French Horns

D. Bache

U. Russo
J. Lytle
R. Gage
E. Lee
C. Jackson

Baritones

V. Santors
Carrol Ford
L. Snyder

Trombones

H. E. Ross
Frank Purnell
H. Perters
Los. Cisco
Jos. Bienizer
E. W. Curtis
A. Rooney
T. Teate
Al McCormick

Tubas

C. Frenstead
Percy Allen
Alvin Foster
R. Gorden
Dr. Brillhart

Drums

A. B. Spencer
Albert Fowler
John Hahn
Carl Richardson
P. Bernreuter

CHARACTERS AND GROUPS IN ORDER OF THEIR ENTRANCE WITH GROUP SPONSORS

Reader of Prologues—Rev. Melville E. Johnson.

FLORIDA—Mrs. Frances L'Engle.

FLORIDA'S ATTENDANTS—Mrs. Damon Yerkes, Frances Shine, Emma R. Williams, Isabelle M. Williams, Anna R. Williams, Susan A. Williams, Mrs. Phil May, Mrs. Judson Yerkes and others.

SEA NYMPHS—Concordia School, Cleve Cullum.

SPIRIT OF THE FOREST—Eulalie Haas.

VOICES OF THE FOREST—Junior Dept. Ladies Friday Musical, Claire Kellogg, Mrs. A. A. Coult, Margaret Haas.

LEGEND OF THE FLORIDA MOSS—Story Tellers' League.

SPANISH MOSS—Junior Department Concordia School, Cleve Cullum.

MIST MAIDENS—Riverside Group, Mrs. Jessie A. McGriff.

THE NORTH WIND—Violet Newell.

THE SOUTH WIND—Louise Newell.

POINSETTIA—Pupils of Fay Evans School of Dancing, Fay Evans.

RED BIRDS—Nancy Boss, Betty Boss.

EPISODE I

THE FIREMAKER—Austin Norton

CHIEF UCITA—R. L. Pullen.

CHIEF TUSCALA—F. L. Cooper.

INDIAN BRAVES—Kiwanis Club, F. L. Cooper, Louis Rivas, Geo. V. Salzer.

INDIAN BRAVES—Seminole Tribe Red Men—Percy L. Thomas, W. J. Tipton.

CHIEF SATOURIONA—

CHIEF OLOCATORA—Walter G. Whiteman

INDIAN BRAVES—Junior Chamber of Commerce, Donald Barnett, Louis Rivas, Robert Frazier.

INDIAN CHIEF—S. F. Williams.

INDIAN BRAVES—Red Cross Volunteer Life Saving Corps, Capt. O. L. Schubert, Seminole Canoe Club, Wm. Schloenbach.

CHIEF HELICOPALE—S. T. Campbell.

MEDICINE MAN—A. F. Brookside.

INDIAN BRAVES—Lackawanna League, Walter G. Whiteman.

INDIAN BRAVES—St. Andrews Parish, Lysle Johnson.

INDIAN GUIDES—Y. M. C. A., Mr. Carlisle.

INDIAN BRAVES—High School Boys, O. P. West.

INDIAN BOYS—Brentwood League, Mrs. J. H. Hennies.

INDIAN WOMEN—Lackawanna League, Mrs. T. H. Wigg, Mrs. C. E. Weathers.

INDIAN WOMEN—Friendship Camp.

INDIAN WOMEN—Friendship Camp, Poinsetta Camp, Royal Neighbors of America, Mrs. Edward Hershberg Mrs. Carrie B. Grunthal.

INDIAN GROUP—Central Riverside Community League, Mrs. I. N. Nivan.

DAUGHTER OF TUSCALA—Mrs. Austin Norton.

INDIAN WOMEN—Moosehart Legion, Mrs. E. Van Valkenburg.

INDIAN WOMEN—Pocahontas Lodge, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. W. J. Tipton.

INDIAN WOMEN—Womens Club South Jacksonville, Mrs. J. T. Atkinson, Mrs. F. J. Bingham.

- INDIAN WOMEN—American Legion Auxilliary, Mrs. Davenport.
 INDIAN WOMEN—East Jacksonville Mothers Club, Mrs. W. H. Honeycutt.
 INDIAN WOMEN—Pythian Sisters, Jacksonville Chapter No. 3 Mrs. W. A. Vassar.
 INDIAN WOMEN—St. John's Branch Girls Friendly Society, Anna Lalor.
 INDIAN WOMEN—Y. W. C. A. Girl's Clubs, Miss Edith Rope.
 INDIAN GIRLS—Camp Fire Girls, Mrs. M. H. Ogilvie.
 INDIAN RIDERS—Eugene Permenter, Katherine Bryson, Thelma Permenter, Virginia Taylor, Retta Frost, Asther Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Donaldson, Myrtle Nevin, Gladys Holmes, Inez Norton, Mrs. Kaufman.

INTERLUDE I

- FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH—Young Women of Jacksonville, Marion Adams, Edith Burrowes.
 GROUP LEADERS—Mrs. Wilson Sweat, Virginia Fish, Mary Hoyt, Katherine Chestnut.

EPISODE II

Scene 1

- PONCE DE LEON—Frank Wideman.
 AIDES—Franklin Russell, Jr., W. J. Baker.
 ASSOCIATES—First Baptist Church, C. E. Martin, Robert McIver, E. C. Vaughn, D. E. Rigdell, J. L. Odum, W. G. Jones, P. K. Wilson, Dr. M. E. Kennedy, G. B. Levy, L. E. Brown, W. A. J. Moore.
 SPANISH SOLDIERS—National Guards, Capt M. R. Woodward.
 INDIAN GUIDES—Y. M. C. A., Mr. Carlisle.
 SPANISH PRIEST—Knights of Columbus, A. N. O'Keefe, C. R. Mundee, C. F. Dieter.
 LEADER OF SPANISH MEN—Loren Green.
 SPANISH MEN—Brentwood League, Mrs. F. C. Taylor.
 SPANISH MEN—Y. M. C. A., Mr. Carlisle.
 SPANISH MEN—First Christian Church, Mrs. May Winn.
 SPANISH BOYS AS ATTENDANTS—Group from Riverside, Mrs. Fulton Saussy.

Indians in Episode I

Scene II

- INDIAN BOYS—Brentwood League, Mrs. J. H. Hennies.
 INDIAN CHILDREN—Lackwanna, Mrs. Ellington.
 INDIAN DANCER—Creel Durrance.

Scene I

EPISODE III

- NARVAEZ—William Cordner.
 ASSOCIATES—Herbert Lamson, Charles Taylor, P. Moody Clarkson, Lawrence Holton, Leroy Dart, Claude Shine, William Wakefield, Wm. Thigten, Harry Johnson.
 SPANISH MEN—Brentwood League, Mrs. F. C. Taylor; Y. M. C. A. Mr. Carlisle; East Jacksonville Community League, Mr. Pacetti.
 JUAN ORTIZ—Francis Stringfellow.
 CABEZA DE VACA—
 SPANISH SOLDIERS—National Guards.
 INDIAN GUIDES—Y. M. C. A., Duval High School Boys.

Scene II

CHIEF UCITA—R. L. Pullen.

INDIAN PRINCESS DAUGHTER OF CHIEF UCITA—Katherine Wilson.

ATTENDANTS OF PRINCESS—Members of Mrs. Nelson Brett's Class, Church of Good Shepherd and Lois West, Julia Bronson, Julia Heard, Frances Young, Helen Holden, Jacynthia Smith, Susie Burdett.

INDIAN BRAVES—IN EPISODE I

INDIAN WOMEN—Mrs. Plant Osbourne and Group.

Scene III

DE SOTO—Plant Osbourne.

AIDES—Kenneth W. Hunter, Stanton Walker.

SPECIAL AIDES TO DE SOTO—Geo. H. Baldwin, Herbert Lamson, Robert McIver, Wm. B. Young, Jr., P. Moody Clarkson, Chas. Wightman.

ASSOCIATES—C. E. Martin and Group.

INDIAN GUIDES—Seminole Yatch Club, Wm. Schloenback, Mr. Engle.

SPANISH PRIESTS—Knight of Columbus.

SPANISH BOYS OF ATTENDANTS—Miss Jacobi's School.

INTERLUDE II

SPIRIT OF THE RIVER—Garry Ford.

RIVER SPIRITS—Duval High School Girls, Mrs. M. G. Gundy; V. I. M. Corps (H. S.)—Carmen H. Pike; Excelsis Corps (H. S.)—Mrs. J. M. Endenfield; 8th Grade Girls, Mrs. Martha Race.

EPISODE IV**Scene I**

JEAN RIBAUT—Civitan Club, Frank Dearing.

CHIEF AID—Civitan Club, Charles Bettles.

ASSOCIATES—Civitan Members, Frank Rogers, R. D. Baldwin, J. D. Sasse, John Holmes, Dr. James Pasco, W. F. Coachman, Jr., Lingan A. Warren, Archer Hubbard, Frank Bisbee, William Letcher.

ASSOCIATES—Evan T. Evans, Arthur DuProz.

HUGUENOT PREACHER—Rev. Douglass Leatherbury.

FRENCH SOLDIERS—Duval H. S. Boys.

FOLLOWERS WITH RIBAUT—East Jacksonville Presbyterian Church, E. M. Norton.

Scene II

LAUDONNIERE—Howard Harkisheimer.

ASSOCIATES—Those who came with Ribault.

FOLLOWERS—Those who came with Ribault.

Scene III.

HUGUENOT WOMEN—Jacksonville Chapter D. A. R., Mrs. J. M. Durkee, Mrs. Frances Cooley.

HUGUENOT WOMEN—Katherine Livingston Chapter D. A. R., Mrs. K. Hooper.

HUGUENOT WOMEN—Group led by Mrs. E. H. Seabrook.

HUGUENOT MEN AND WOMEN (Decendants of Early Huguenots)—Congregational Church, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Bedford.

HUGUENOT WOMEN—First Methodist Church, Mrs. R. L. Pullen.
HUGUENOT GIRLS—First Methodist Church, Mrs. Gene Franklin.
INDIANS IN FORMER SCENES.

Scene IV

MENENDEZ—Thomas T. Elmore.
SPANISH SOLDIERS—National Guards.
FATHER MENDOZA AND PRIESTS—Knights of Columbus, A. N. O'Keefe.
JEAN GYROT—Russell Moore.
INDIAN GUIDES—Roswell King and Group.
SPANISH MEN IN OTHER SCENES—
INDIANS IN FORMER SCENES—

Scene V

DOMINIC de GOURGUES—J. B. Lucy.
ASSOCIATES—Huguenot men in other scenes.

INTERLUDE III

VOICES OF THE FLORIDA SPRINGS—Concordia School, Clevie Cullum.

EPISODE V

MENENDEZ—Thomas T. Elmore.
SPANISH PRIESTS—Knights of Columbus.
ASSOCIATES OF MENENDEZ—All Spanish men in earlier scenes.
INDIANS IN FORMER SCENES.

INTERLUDE IV

SPIRIT OF THE FLOWERS—Louise Collins.
SPIRIT OF JASSAMINE—Genevieve Estes.
SPIRIT OF THE CHEROKEE ROSE—Vida McGriff.
SPIRIT OF THE PHLOX—Elaine Klepper.
SPIRIT OF WATER HYACINTH—Eleanor Haight.
JASSAMINE GROUP—Jacksonville Schools, Marie Smith.
CHEROKEE ROSE GROUP—Jacksonville Schools, Marie Smith.
PHLOX GROUP—Jacksonville Schools, Marie Smith.
WATER HYACINTHS—Jacksonville Schools, Marie Smith.
BROWN EYED SUSANS—East Jacksonville Schools, Mrs. DuBose.
FLORIDA BIRDS—Dancing Class, Marjorie Smith.
FLORIDA BUTTERFLIES—Dancing Class, Marjorie Smith.

EPISODE VI

GOVERNOR HERRERA—Abner Withee.
STAFF—Civitan Club, R. E. Bonfield, C. Buckman, Marion Bowles, Edward H. Clarkson, A. B. Conley, T. M. Dechman, T. T. Elmore, S. F. Gammon, Geo. W. Simmons, E. J. Marquis, C. H. Lloyd.
SPANISH SOLDIERS—National Guards.
GOVERNOR JAMES GRANT—Donald Barnett.
AIDES—E. R. Hoyt, Raymond Knight, T. C. Imeson, Russell Ingraham.
STAFF—Civitan Members, Charles G. Strickland, leader. Nelson Brett, R. A. Baker, E. G. Fehr, B. K. Hall, C. C. Franklin, C. C. Jones, A. W. Inglis, J. H. Payne, E. E. Duncan, G. E. Smith.
ENGLISH SOLDIERS—American Legion.
ENGLISH MEN—John Holland and Group.

ENGLISH WOMEN—Daughters of the British Empire, Mrs. Geo. Emery.
 ENGLISH WOMEN—Womens Club, Cleve Cullum.
 ENGLISH WOMEN—Virginia Asher Council, Verne Crowell.
 ENGLISH WOMEN—Business and Professional Womens Club, Mrs. C. A. Witle, Mr. G. E. Murial.
 ENGLISH WOMEN GROUP—Mrs. W. M. Mason.
 ENGLISH WOMEN GROUP—Pan Hellenic Association, Martha Brotherton.
 ENGLISH GIRLS—Y. W. C. A., Miss Hicks.
 ENGLISH GIRLS—Elizabeth Edgar Home—Mrs. H. W. Dexter, Mrs. C. W. Denton, Miss N. Casey.
 ENGLISH BOYS AND GIRLS—Duval High School, Miss V. L. Shore.
 ENGLISH CHILDREN—Mrs. J. W. Berry.

EPISODE VII

ALL SPANISH MEN IN EARLIER SCENES.
 ALL SPANISH ASSOCIATES AND FOLLOWERS IN EARLIER SCENES.
 SPANISH WOMEN—First Christian Church—Mrs. C. W. Zar-ing.
 SPANISH WOMEN—Mrs. I. L. Kaplan and Group.
 SPANISH WOMEN—Mrs. F. K. West and Group.
 SPANISH WOMEN—Brentwood League, Mrs. W. W. Burr.
 SPANISH WOMEN—Catholic Woman's Club, Mrs. David Maner, Mr. Vincent Armstrong, Mrs. P. D. McGarry.
 STROLLING MINISTRELS—Miss Bethels School of Music, Yulee Bethel.
 SPANISH DANCERS—Eulalie Haas, Gary Ford.
 SPANISH GIRLS—Y. W. C. A., Girl Reserves, South Jacksonville Corps; Advisors, Margaret Richardson, Miss Finley Panama Park Royal Palm Corps, Ruth Brothers; Be Square Corps, Geraldine Hatcher; Lackawanna Corps, Mrs. Plank; Rainbow Corps, Mrs. G. B. McDowell, Shawnee Corps, Carmen Park.
 SPANISH DANCERS—Jimmie Collins, Omar Davis.
 SPANISH GROUP IN ENSEMBLE—Miss Jacobi's School, Margaret Brammer, Carrie Kaeber, Hazel Quincy.
 SPANISH GIRLS—Furchgotts Store, Anna Klinkhammer.
 SPANISH GIRLS—Cohen's Store, Alice Lines.
 SPANISH GROUP—Jacksonville Young Women, Mrs. M. A. Besser.
 SPANISH GROUP—Harriet Hendricks, Ruth Mettinger, Gertrude Mason, Frances West, Betty Fryer, Esther Catlin, Mrs. J. B. Baldwin, Gladys Cook, Abbie Barrs, Ethel Allen.
 TAMBOURINE GIRL—Nettie Wineman.
 FRUIT VENDER—Clarice Naumburg.
 FLOWER GIRL—Helen Naumburg.
 SPANISH CHILDREN—Brentwood League, Mrs. Dave Benson.

EPISODE VIII

Scene I.

ANDREW JACKSON—C. Seton Fleming.
 AIDE TO JACKSON—Barney Shields.
 ASSOCIATES—Rotary Club Members.
 CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS—American Legion.
 SPANISH COMMANDER—Col. Callava, Abner Withee.

FRENCH SOLDIERS—National Guards.

SPANISH SOLDIERS—National Guards.

BRITISH SOLDIERS—American Legion.

INDIAN CHIEF—Alexander McGillvray, Seminole Lodge of Red Men.

INDIAN BRAVES—Seminole Lodge of Red Men, Percy Thomas, W. J. Tipton.

Scene II

PIONEER MEN—led by John L. Doggett, Jr., Wilson Baltzell, C. E. McKinnon and others

PIONEER MEN—Association of Engineers, Geo. W. Simmons, W. W. Fineran, W. E. Sheddan,

PIONEER MEN AND WOMEN—Ortega Citizens, Mrs. R. I. Rue, Mrs. M. H. Martin, Mrs. W. Ostner, Mrs. I. F. Rooney, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hodges, Mrs. V. O. Banks.

GOVERNOR DUVAL—Pope Duval.

AIDES AND STAFF—Rotary Club Members, Eddie Cohen, Geo. W. Thames.

JAMES GADSDEN—Eddie Cohen.

BERNARDO SEGUI—Geo. W. Thames, W. L. Shekey, Joseph H. Marron, C. B. Sandberg, William C. Logan, John D. Baker, John Stephens, H. S. Moulton, W. E. Arnold.

PIONEER WOMEN—Rebecca Lodge No. 1, Mrs. M. E. Fairbanks, Mrs. Rashed Wells, Mrs. Josie Morrow, Mrs. O. Pellicer.

PIONEERS—Murray Hill, Mrs. J. T. Campbell, Mrs. C. C. Dailey.

PIONEER CHILDREN—Junior Department, Miss Jacobi's School, Miss Adele Jacobi.

PIONEER CHILDREN—Children of the Republic, sponsored by D. A. R., Miss Anne Stockton.

Scene III.—Treaty of Ft. Moultrie

CHIEF OF THE SEMINOLES—J. R. Thurler, Great Sachem, Seminole Lodge of Red Men.

SEMINOLES—Seminole Lodge Order of Red Men, Percy L. Thomas, W. J. Tipton.

INDIAN CHIEFS AND BRAVES IN EARLIER SCENES.

INTERLUDE V

FLORIDA'S GIFT TO THE WORLD—

THE WHITE SAILS—Processional of Boats.

ENSEMBLE OF ALL WHO HAVE MADE FLORIDA'S EARLY HISTORY.

FLORIDA

O'er waters blue and under skies
Whose tints reflected in the wave,
My boat sails on along a shore
Resplendent with the gifts God gave.

The waving palms, majestic, tall
The oaks with grey moss moving slow
And orange groves whose yellow globes
Peep through the green leaves high and low.

And, as I thrill at this great sight
A perfume steals upon me there,
That grips my heart in ecstasy,
And bathes my soul in wordless prayer.
For poetry itself has come
To shed its light upon the whole,
Embodied in the orange bloom,
The perfect poem of the Soul.
Ah Florida! thy fronded palms
And orange groves and waters blue,
Thy tender skies and brilliant birds
Make Life a poem sweet and true.

Gertrude Jacobi.

DUTCH ENGRAVING (made about 1645) OF ONE OF THE EARLIEST SPANISH MAPS



THE BOOK OF THE PAGEANT

Introduction

An Historical Pageant aims to present in a spectacular and dramatic form the vital events which make a country what it is. In its successful presentation something is demanded of the audience as well as of the producers and performers. Pageantry is a distinct form of dramatic entertainment, suggesting both the drama and the moving picture, yet distinct from either in that Nature provides us everything but a drop curtain and a movable stage. The Audience must use its imagination to supply these deficiencies. The Stage of the present pageant moves all over the State of Florida—St. Augustine, Tampa, St. Johns River, Pensacola. Each of these localities is rich in intensely dramatic material which, can only be suggested here today. As interest in our State Pageant grows, the possibilities for increased beauty, variety and finish of production will also grow so that in time our Florida Pageant will be known throughout the world for its beautiful and artistic interpretation of those living forces which have sustained the "Land of Flowers."

AUTHORS OF THE PAGEANT

The Florida State Historical Pageant has been written and developed thru the efforts of many people working together on a Community project which had for its ultimate good the dramatization of the History of the state, in a way that should adequately record the achievements of those who builded in the early years and should show our reverence for Tradition, our honor to our forebears, our loyalty to our State and Nation.

The first outline of the Pageant was prepared by the Literary Committee of which Mrs. Jessie A. Mcriff is Chairman.

The History Committee of which T. Frederick Davis is Chairman, co-operating with the Literary Committee, enlarged and developed this outline.

The Historical sketches have been prepared by the History Committee.

The Prologues have been written by different people. Credit for these is given in the Book of the Pageant.

The Stories of Interludes and Episodes have been prepared by the Literary Committee.

The Pageant Director adapted the Pageant for dramatic production.

We are indebted to the State Historical Committee for data, also to the books and authors named in the Bibliography.



EULALIE HAAS—THE SPIRIT OF THE FOREST. Ford Studio.

FLORIDA HISTORICAL PAGEANT

Buglers announce the Pageant

Chorus—Nocturnal and Morning Hymn of
Praise from Atalanta—Safrinck.

Prologue—The Land of Flowers.

There is a hush that waits upon the dawn,
A pause apochryphal, transcending thought,
When what has been is merged in what shall be.
As mists take shapes of fair reality.
So rising from the foam of opal seas,
As in far Paphos when the world was young,
With fond entreaty and the soft lament
Of silver waves that follow up the strand,
Comes one to whom our loyalty and love
Flow forth in greeting, as a wave of flowers—
Magnolia, and that sister to the wind
Brief jasmine, honeysuckle with her pale
Pink syrinx piping softly to the Spring
Where iris leans, to hear the rippling-song
Of nymphs that follow down the ebbing tide
To frolic with their sisters of the sea
And from the deeper shade of glades that keep
A cloistral quiet as of ocean caves,
The voices of the Forest echo down
Like Twilight memories of far-off bells
While from the whispering Palm, the druid Oak,
The ghostly Cypress and each haunted tree
Step forth those little sisters of the Dusk,
The Forest Spirits, mad for revelry
Who dance the legend of the Spanish Moss—
Of how the North Wind in his Masque of Death
Desired the flowers how the South Wind wept
Until Great Spirit shook the small grey clouds
Down the wide sky for cloaks for these until
From lodge and tepee and each far trail's end,
The happy people of this sunny land
Are met in festival to celebrate
The sacred corn; to kindle now anew
The Busk Fire, that the winds may bear its smoke
As symbol of the cleansing flame abroad.
So gathered thus about their gentle queen,
Fair Florida, they spend the smiling days
As stations of a dream But as a dream
Will change and merge from one fantastical

Conceit to others more unreal and strange,
 So now upon this peaceful scene appears
 A pageantry as strange as it is real:

Frances Dickenson Pinder.

PRELUDE

Part I.—Florida and Her Attendants.

Part II.—The Voices of the Forest.

Part III.—The Legend of the Florida Moss.

Florida and Her Attendants the Sea Nymphs, come out of the Sea and call the Palms, the Magnolia, the Cypress and the Pine, symbolizing the joy and beauty of the Forests.

The Legend of the Spanish Moss is told thru the dance which follows:

Music—Gondoliere—Nevin.

Moment Musical—Schubert.

EPISODE I

Chorus—The Sun Worshipers—an old Indian Melody.

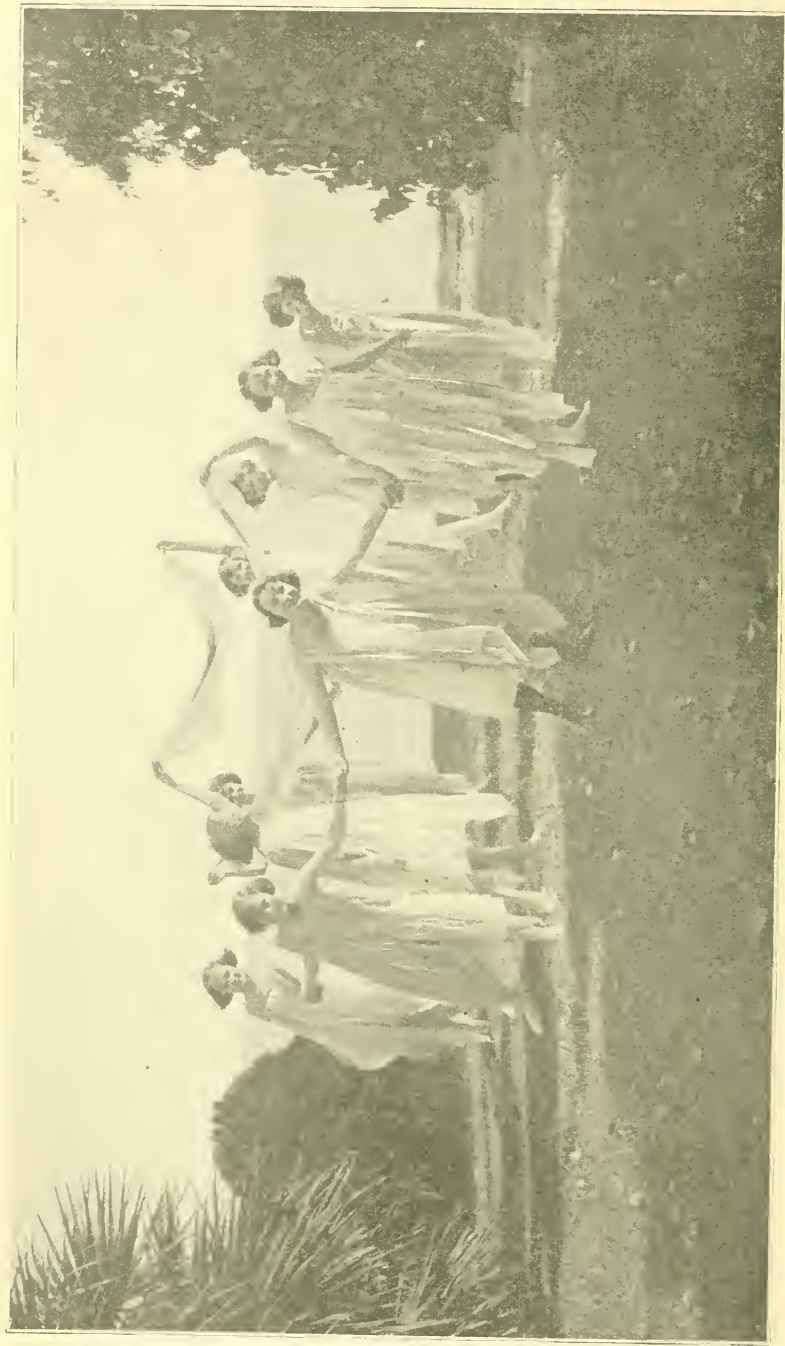
1512.

Early Indian Days, among the Florida Creeks.

It is midsummer day prior to the Spring which brought Ponce de Leon. An Indian Fire-maker appears with sticks to prepare the ceremonial of the New Fire which begins the important BUSK or GREEN CORN FESTIVAL of the American Indians. This ceremonial, somewhat similar to our Thanksgiving, is of a religious nature and besides depicting rejoicing for the fruits and grain crops, indicates amnesty, forgiveness and absolution. New fires are kindled, old raiment discarded and new household utensils replace the old ones which are thrown on the fire. This ceremony used to last four days.

Care is taken by the Fire-maker to arrange the logs cross-wise according to the cardinal points of the compass. Chief Tuscala now appears, with council, and begins the ceremonial of sending smoke to the four winds. This is followed by the passing of the Black Drink, which purifies and strengthens.

Women gather and perform their special ceremonies



THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

Woodward

of preparing maize for the feast, and sprinkling it on the fire. Braves, maids and squaws continue to arrive and form circles within circles.

The Turkey Dance by the Women is followed by the GREEN CORN DANCE in which all participate. The corn dance is concluded with distribution of Tobacco to the chief and his council.

Music—War Dance—Belstead.

Prologue—Early Spanish Days.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

We hail the name of Ponce de Leon
First governor of Porto Rico isle;
Who, dazzled by events of recent years,
And wearied by a life of arms and strife,
Deemed nothing fabulous. Persistently,
He heard vague rumors of a marv'ulous stream
Of life, but nothing definite. Until
An Indian of the Carib tribe vouched for
Their truth, declaring she herself would guide
Him to the wondrous isle of Bimini,
Where nature's treasury, with lavish hand,
Emptied itself, and in profusion lay,
Where flowers ever blossomed, and the sun
Ne'er ceased to shine—an earthly paradise.

And furthermore, she'd find the hidden spring,
Whose crystal drops a mystic power possessed;
For all who drank of this life-giving stream,
Renewed their strength, received eternal youth.

Brave Ponce de Leon, war veteran,
Dreamed dreams of continents still farther west,
Visioned himself with health and youth restored,
Yet with his wisdom and his affluence,
Discov'ring lands and peoples now unknown.

Three caravels were soon equipped, and sailed
Away, the promised land to seek. At last,
On Easter morn, a beauteous shore was reached;
A flowery land, with blossoms everywhere.
He called it Florida, the land of flowers,
And claimed possession in the name of Spain.

'Neath palms, and moss-draped oaks, in silver springs,

The fabled fount he sought—and sought in vain,
Although the seasoned soldier aged, and died,
With blighted hopes of everlasting youth,
We hail de Leon, the discoverer;
Who earned his share of glory and renown.

A precedent he set, for countless throngs,
Finding their health, and strength, renew their youth,
Beneath the sunny skies of Florida.

Margaret Garrick Fairlie.

EPISODE II

The Discovery of Florida—1513

Chorus—From Act III, Lohrengrin—Wagner

Scene I.—Landing of Ponce de Leon

1513. A Spring morning in early April on the shore about 3 miles north of St. Augustine. A Band of Creek Indians gathered together looking out to sea in wonder and astonishment at the three ships approaching the shore. They watch with growing curiosity and suspicion the landing of Ponce de Leon and his men. Some of the Indians hide behind trees, others gather in groups, while their chief greets Ponce de Leon. He plants the Spanish flag and takes possession of the country for the Spanish crown. Ponce de Leon is a middle aged man and seems anxious and preoccupied and eager to be off on a quest more personal than new lands for his sovereign. As soon as the ceremony is completed he questions the Indians concerning the location of the Fountain of Youth, for it is said that Ponce de Leon has left a young and lovely lady in Spain to whom he desires to return in a more pleasing form than the one he now presents to us. The Indians shake their heads and point out to sea, but de Leon evidently assuming that their only desire is to be rid of him, pushes by them and disappears with his men into the jungle.

Historical note

Several years elapse. De Leon having been unsuccessful in his search, has returned to Spain and thence comes back to Florida with no greater success than heretofore. Whatever tolerance the Indians have shown him on his previous voyage, has been exhausted and he finds them hostile and vengeful.



FRANK WIDEMAN—PONCE DE LEON. Woodward.

Scene II.—1521

The Indians again gather in groups but this time it is to watch Ponce de Leon, who bears the weight of ten additional years, depart, discouraged and dejected from the Land of Promise. He has failed in his search. The Indians no longer fear him. They approach showing hostility, and as he and his men hurry into their boats and push off, an Indian takes aim and sends an arrow straight at the old man wounding him severely in the thigh. His men pick him up and carry him aboard the boat and push off amidst a shower of arrows and wild yells from the Indians who even follow the boats into the water.

The Indians then return to their own preoccupations. The women weave fibre mats, the children play Indian games, the young braves leave for the hunt. A young Indian Maid dances before the chief. The hunters return with skins and game. Ponce de Leon and his quest are forgotten.

Music—Old Chant—Brett.

Dagger Dance from Natoma.

Prologue—

Day after day the call of Florida grew with the
Spaniards.
Stories of gold and pearls of rare beauty, and fair gleam-
ing waters,
Lured their frail ships to cross the waves of the stormy
Atlantic;
Sailed these ships full-freighted with hopes for the glory
of conquest.

Led by Narvaez, with Ortiz his friend, came the crowd
of enthusiasts;
Far to the west coast their ships found a harbor in Clear-
water Bay.
Charmed with the beauty of tree bordered shore and
mildness of climate,
Here they landed, determined to seek by conquest a
country,
Taking for Spain all the land from the Gulf to the River
of Palms.

Cruel by nature, Narvaez ill-treated the Indians, too
guileless.

Soon to their sorrow Ortiz was captured by chieftain
Ucita.
Fires were kindled, a rack placed above for the burning
of Ortiz.
Not far away the Indian Princess, with heart stiff with
terror,
Saw the fell torture of Ortiz the youthful, and touched
with deep pity,
Rushed to her father and plead for the Spaniard in tones
of deep anguish.
Softened by these, Ucita unbound the youth suffering
greatly.

Mother and maiden took him and taught him the In-
dian language.
Frightened the maiden for safety of Ortiz, she begged
him to go
Where her own lover, Mucoso the brave, dwelt far to the
east-ward.
Ortiz a wanderer among a strange people forgot his own
language,
Save for the name of "Savilla" his home town in far-away
Spainland.
Ten years had passed when de Soto, the brave with vision
of great wealth,
Sought the land of Florida famed for gleaming gold
nuggets.
Indians he met and fearing their vengeance from wrongs
done by Spaniards,
Raised his spear, but "Savilla!" the name of the city in
Spain
Checked its flight, while Ortiz the wanderer with heart
full of joy,
Rushed to de Soto, and clasping his hands, thanked God
for deliverance.

Many a river with black-flowing waters, saw their stern
hardships,
Many a forest draped with gray moss, sheltered their
camp fires.
Ortiz now died, and de Soto marched westward to lands
far removed.

Eleanor Rawson.



R. L. PULLEN—CHIEF UCITA.

Woodward.

THE EXPEDITION OF PAMFILO NARVAEZ—1528

EPISODE III

INTRODUCTORY HISTORICAL NOTE:—It was on another spring morning early in April that the second explorer came to Florida, landing with three hundred men at St. Clements Point near the entrance of Tampa Bay. There he left the ships and with about half his company began his march northward towards Apalachee Bay. Among the members of his force was Cabeza de Vaca, a well known historical character, and a young lad of seventeen name Juan Ortiz, of whom we shall hear further. Narvaez was not only cruel and selfish, but incompetent as well. He aroused the hatred of the Indians wherever he went, by his ingratitude and cruelty and was the cause of much of the distrust and deception that were later practiced by the Indians on white explorers. Narvaez finally reached Apalachicola Bay and after many hardships set sail in rudely constructed boats for the open sea. The boat containing Narvaez was never heard from. Four other boats, one containing Cabeza de Vaca and another young Juan Ortiz, were driven ashore. The following scene takes place shortly after Narvaez' landing at Tampa.

Music—Sevillan—Festival—Novan.

Scene 1.—The Meeting of Narvaez and Chief Ucita

In the Indian village of Hirrihigua a band of Timucuan Indians are shown in peaceful occupations. Chief Ucita sits smoking, the Princess Ulelah, his daughter, is nearby. Runners approach in excitement telling the news of Narvaez arrival. Narvaez appears with his men, Cabeza de Vaca and Juan Ortiz on either side of him, the latter as a page or attendant. A small group of Indians go forward to greet them in friendly fashion. Narvaez immediately observes the gold ornaments they are wearing and demands to know where such gold is to be found. They reply "Apalachee" and point north. An old Indian squaw comes forward, her arms laden with gold trinkets. Narvaez demands the trinkets, and on her refusal, he strikes her down with his sword. Chief Ucita rushes forward in fury and explains to Narvaez that the woman is his mother. Narvaez shows no regret and when Chief Ucita attempts to attack him, he binds the Indian and cuts off his nose. Narvaez then calls his men together and goes off in the direction indicated by the Indians in which gold might be found. Ucita then gathers his men about him and makes them all swear to show no mercy to the next white men that come to their land.

Scene II.—The Revenge of Ucita

The Indian Princess Ulelah is surrounded by Indian Maids to whom she is giving gifts of bright fibre and beads. At some distance Chief Ucita is counselling with his warriors. A boat appears near the shore with two men in it. One of the men is Juan Ortiz. Chief Ucita plots with his warriors to entice the men to shore by means of a letter which they indicate, to the men in the boat, is for them. They explain in pantomime that the letter is a message from Narvaez. The men land and come forward for the letter. Immediately they are set upon. Ortiz' companion attempts to escape and is shot down. Ortiz is bound fast to the trellis and a fire started beneath him, while the Indians dance a War dance round him. At the sound of his cries Princess Ulelah rushes to her father and begs that the lad's life be spared. The Chief reluctantly consents. Ortiz is taken from the trellis more dead than alive. Ulelah dresses his wounds. He is then ordered by Chief Ucita to don the garb of an Indian and he is tied to a tree. All the Indians depart leaving Ortiz a captive. Ulelah then comes stealthily back, sets him free and urges him to escape. She gives him food and water and starts him on his way.

Scene III.—1539—The Landing of DeSoto

Several years have elapsed. It is again spring. The vicinity is still that of Tampa Bay. A small group of Indian hunters appear. They have settled themselves for a nap when they are roused by the sound of a trumpet. Presently Ferdinand de Soto appears with cavaliers grandes and many gallant men in glittering array of burnished armour. There are 1000 fighting men, 350 horses and 12 priests. The small band of Indians start to flee in the face of such a force, but they are captured by de Soto's men and are about to be killed when one of the Indians rushes to de Soto crying, "Christian, I'm a Christian." de Soto is greatly astonished. "I am not an Indian but a Spaniard," cried the man. "I am Juan Ortiz." De Soto descends from his horse and embraces the man. He is showered with gifts and rich clothing and de Soto listens to his story with great interest and bids him become a member of his party and act as interpreter for him among the Indians. Other Indians then appear and Ortiz explains to them that de Soto is his friend and will do them no injury. De Soto and his men,



GARY FORD—THE SPIRIT OF THE RIVER.

Ford Studio.

with Juan Ortiz, depart peacefully on their way northward.

Prologue—

Invocation to The River

Awake, O River-soul! Awake, to hear
A suppliant voice, behold appealing hands,
And feel through inmost secret depths
Responsive thrill at our insistent call!
Silent since that day of beginning, when
The Spirit moved above the face of all
Dim, brooding waters, find thy voice, and speak!
Reveal, we implore, the secrets of the past . . .
The drama unfolding, act succeeding act,
Along thy shores, and in thy hidden coves.
Thy silver-bright expanse has served, through all
The years, as mirror, reflecting, crystal-clear,
The storm and swirl of passion, greed, and hate;
Dark deeds that spread a slowly widening stain
Of blood across thy bosom. Again, was limned
The clear, pure color of peaceful sky and cloud
Above great hearts in quest of liberty.
The rich-hued wares of red man, plying his craft,
Made flecks of color on shade of oak and palm.
And then came questing sails of white, that bore
The lilies of France, to find a haven safe
From bigotry, and bloom before an altar
Erected in the New World solitudes.
Thy pitying mirror showed these flowers fair
Soon crushed beneath the trampling feet of those
Who bore the flag of Spain . . . the yellow of gold,
The red of blood. And these, in turn, met Fate.
Once more the flag of France braved unknown seas,
To fly above the altar of revenge.
Awake, O River-soul! Awake, and turn
To us thy mirror! We would see thy past,
And, seeing, render homage, full and true!

Martha Race.

INTERLUDE—II

Our River

Have you ever watched the river
When it looked like diamonds bright;
Or when the stars are shining

And the moon throws forth its light?
 See how it ripples to and fro
 Every time the breezes blow.
 The ships are flying sails of white
 As you and I would fly a kite.

By Vida McGriff, aged 10

The River Spirits

Music—The River Spirits (Valse Dramatique)—
 Prior

Up from the river rises the Spirit of the River. To the sound of Fairy trumpets she awakens her attendant spirits and together they join in their dance of joy. Suddenly trumpets sound again. Frightened they pause—Man approaches. In the wild confusion the attendant spirits rush off—but, reluctant to surrender at the first approach of danger, the Spirit of the River remains, until realizing the futility of disputing man's authority she returns to her watery home.

EPISODE IV.

DRAMA OF THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER

Introductory Historical Note:

To grasp the full significance of the tragic scenes that were enacted in the vicinity of the St. Johns River it is necessary to recall the struggle in France during the reign of Charles IX, to establish the Protestant party known as the Huguenots. Admiral Coligny, at that time, was the head of the Protestant party in France and it was his ambition to found a new empire over the sea which would afford a refuge for the Huguenots in case their party was overthrown at home. The man Coligny chose to perform this great task, was Jean Ribault, an officer of excellent reputation and much experience. Ribault made his first landing near St. Augustine the last of April and sailing northward landed in the mouth of the St. John's River on the First of May. He therefore named it the River May and erected a monument near the River's Mouth bearing the arms of the King of France. Not satisfied to make final settlement here, he pushed on still farther north till he entered Port Royal Harbor in South Carolina where he finally established a fort which he named Charles Fort. Satisfied with this beginning, Ribault then returned to France, to report to Admiral Coligny and the King.

Music—Overture from William Tell—Rossini.

Scene I—1562—The Landing of Jean Ribault.

On a bright May morning a party of Creek Indians gather at the mouth of the St. John's River to watch

the approach of Jean Ribault's expedition. From the flagship, "Trinity," Ribault is seen to disembark. As he lands with his men he is greeted with friendliness by the Indians. Ribault exchanges presents with them. An atmosphere of peace and good will is apparent between them. Presently Ribault brings a column bearing the arms of France and sets it on a mound. He gathers his men about him and with heads uncovered they take possession in the name of France.

Ribault says:

"I plant this monument as a symbol of religious liberty and take possession of the country in the name of France. The river, called by the Indians, "Illaka,"* I now name the River May in honor of the month of its discovery."

During this ceremony the Indians, who have helped raise the column, stand about in friendly interest. Ribault then bids them farewell and departs to establish Charles Port farther north.

Successive Historical Note:—Ribault then returns to France with the intention of securing colonists to take back to Charles Port, but when he reached home Civil war was raging and the existence of Charles Port was almost forgotten. After a truce was made between the contending parties Coligny again turned his attention to the occupation of Florida and in 1564 sent out Rene Laudonniere, who had accompanied Ribault on the first expedition.

Scene II—1564—The Coming of Rene Laudonniere

It is the latter part of June at the mouth of the St. John's River. A band of Creek Indians are smoking the Peace Pipe. The Chief Satouriona is describing in reminiscence the visit of his friend, the white chief, Ribault. In memory and honor of this visit he rises and with his companions takes flowers and fruit and decorates the column that Ribault erected. Chief Satouriona goes to the river's edge and scans the water in the hope that Ribault might return. A runner appears in great excitement and points towards the open sea. Laudonniere's party are approaching the shore. There is great excitement and rejoicing on the part of the Indians. When Laudonniere comes forward Satouriona salutes him with the words: "Antipola, benassan," meaning brother, friend. At first Satouriona and his warriors seem dis-

*Note 1—The name "Illaka," afterwards interpreted "Welaka," means "different" and was intended by the Indians to indicate that the river flowed north.

appointed that it is not Ribault that has returned, but Laudonniere makes gifts and convinces him of his friendliness and all is well. The Satouriona then presents Laudonniere with a great wedge of silver. Laudonniere and his men show great excitement at sight of the silver and disperse in different directions to search for the precious metal.

Music—March Lorraine—French Folk Song.

Chorus of School Children—Under direction of Mrs. Grace P. Woodman.

Scene III.—1564

The Huguenot Settlement and Building of Fort Caroline

Laudonniere and his men are seen making final selection of the ground to build Fort Caroline. They decide upon a spot now known as St. Johns Bluff. It is covered with a thick, high wood. At break of day on the 30th of June, 1564, the trumpets sound and the Huguenots are called to prayer. . . . After prayers a chorus is sung. The settlement is established, the fort is built and for a time everything seems promising.

Chorus—A Mighty Fortress is our God.

Historical Note:— It was not long however before famine overtook the little group. This was partly due to ignorance of the country and partly to their desire to find gold and precious stones. If instead they had sought for wild fruit and for the fish with which the river abounded, they might have secured a happier fate. They were constantly scanning the water for the return of Ribault who was to follow them shortly after their departure from France. They tried to force the Indians to give up their own provisions, and this antagonized them. When they appealed to chief Olata Utina he wisely replied: "Hath the great Spirit commanded that the red men shall gather food in the proper season that the white man may sleep like the drowsy deer in the 'Palmetto Thicket?'" When their condition seemed desperate Sir John Hawkins hove in sight and with true British good will shared his stores with them and sailed away. They still awaited Ribault's promised return with men and provisions. At last Ribault did arrive, but on the very day he came ashore to reinforce the Huguenots at Fort Caroline, a Spanish fleet under Pedro Menendez landed at St. Augustine and took that vicinity in the name of Phillip of Spain and the Catholics. It was his inten-

**Note 2.—Ft. Caroline was named after Charles IX of France, then reigning.

***Note 3.—This it will be seen that long prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Protestant worship was celebrated within the present limits of Florida.

tion to establish Spanish Missions in Florida. No sooner does Ribault land than he learns of the proximity of Menendez and secure in his own strength sets out to give him battle. A terrible storm arises as soon as he reaches the open sea and all his boats are finally driven ashore or wrecked.

Scene IV—Menendez Destroys Fort Caroline

It is immediately after the departure of Ribault. A small band of Huguenots are moving restlessly about Fort Caroline waiting for news of the victory of Ribault over Menendez. Many of the men are weak or ill from their long famine period. Presently two Indians appear and demand entrance to the fort. They are discovered to belong to an enemy tribe and are captured and bound. Presently Menendez and his men attack the Village, shouting: "Santiago! At them, God with us! Victory! Victory!"

There follows great confusion, cries, prayers for mercy. A few make their escape and hide in the adjoining woods. Almost all the rest are killed and the fort destroyed.

Menendez leaves a force of men to guard the Fort and marches with the others back to St. Augustine. Meanwhile he has changed the name of the fort to San Mateo. Laudonniere escapes to a boat lying in the river and returns to France.

Music—A Spanish Village—From Don Quixote—
Safrenck.

Scene V.—1568—Revenge of de Gourgues

Introductory Historical Note:—The name of Dominic de Gourgues is associated with one of the most remarkable and dramatic incidents on record. De Gourgues was a man of whom it was said that "All his life he had sought to attain honor rather than wealth." Many years before Menendez massacred the Huguenots at Ft. Caroline, de Gourgues had been captured by the Spaniards and condemned to the galleys. He finally made his escape and on his return to France learned of the fate of Ribault. This new tale of horror stirred against the Spaniards all the hatred of his nature. He swore to avenge his countrymen. He sold all of his estate and borrowed from his friends to equip his expedition. In August, 1567 he set sail and soon reached the coast of Florida and entered the harbor of Fernandina where the Indians, including Chief Satouriona welcomed him as Laudonniere's friend. These Indians, headed by Satouriona, Olocatora and Helicopali, marched to Fort Caroline, where they arrived at dawn.

It is dawn at Fort Caroline. The Spaniards in charge

seem cowed and fearful of attack. The sentinels keep scanning the water for enemy vessels. Suddenly, from the rear, a cannon shot is heard. The sentinels seem panic stricken, running here and there, crying "The French have come!" A group of Spaniards rush out of the Fort and are quickly surrounded by De Gourgues and the Indians who kill them. De Gourgues presses on to the Fort with 70 men and many Indians. They kill the Spaniards guarding the Fort. The Indians creeping up on every side, see that none escape. De Gourgues comes upon a group of Spaniards surrounded by Indians, led by Satouriona. He chooses thirteen men from the group, ties their hands and marches them off to be hanged as Menendez had hanged his countrymen. The Indians lead off the rest of the group as captives.

Music—Indian Campaign—Gordon.

Successive Historical Note:—While de Gourgues was destroying Ft. Caroline, Menendez was in Spain where he had gone to advance the cause of establishing missions throughout Florida and the surrounding country. He was received with great favor at court, but he chafed to return, fearing the reaction of his massacre of the French might result in an avenger. He finally secured ten missionaries to return with him to Florida who were to engage in the propagation of the faith among the Indians. He arrived in Florida in 1568, shortly after de Gourgues had wrecked his vengeance upon the Spaniards at Fort Caroline. This was a great blow to Menendez but did not discourage him from his purpose of continuing the establishment of the missions around and in the vicinity of S. Augustine. After much strenuous labor he finally left the government of Florida and returned to Spain where he occupied a high position at court until his death in 1574, which occurred on the eve of his assuming command of a grand armada of over three hundred vessels. It is said by some that he ended his own life.

Prologue—

THE STORY OF EARLY SETTLEMENT

Dust are the flags of the nation of Europe that flew
for a season
Over the ramparts of forts they erected in Florida's
wilderness.
Dust are the flags, but the men who have borne them,
their romance and hatreds
History brings back to life from the land where there
is no tomorrow.

September 6, 1565

Philip the Second of Spain had appointed Don Pedro
Menendez

Florida's Governor on the conditions the French there
were ousted.
Likewise a colony was to be planted, and Indians con-
quered.

Sighting the Florida shores on St. Augustine's day in
his honor
Named they the beautiful site of the colony which they
established.
Famous beforehand it was as the best of the towns of
the Seloves,
Indians whom they dispatched quickly. Built was their
fort and their dwellings
All by their African slaves. Thus was slavery started
that finally
Brought us years later, a nation, to taste of grim Civil
War's travail.

May 28, 1586

Sir Francis Drake on his Flagship "Elizabeth Bonaven-
tura,"
Which with the "Primrose" and "Tyger," all flying the
flag of old England
Fresh from adventures with Spaniards, and proud of
his booty and conquest
Sighted St. Augustine, and with his followers landed and
took it;
Captured the fort and the cannon together with two
thousand Sterling;
Fired the buildings and put to the sword all the Span-
iards encountered.

1592

Came to St. Augustine with some adventurers, twelve
brave Franciscans
Hoping that with their superior, Fray Jean de Silva,
their efforts,
Under the charge of the Father Manon, St. Helena's
good warden,
Would be the means of converting and bringing the
Christ to the natives.
Though the adventurers found not their treasure, the
noble Franciscans
Found far more wealth in the souls they could rescue
than every they dreamed of,
Planted the banner of Peace and its Prince in their wild-
erness chapels.

W. H. Corder.

INTERLUDE II

Voices of Florida's Springs

Far-famed are the beautiful, free-flowing springs of Florida. These are the names of some: Silver, Crystal, Clay, Green Cove, Defuniak and White, Waukula and De Leon. Lovely are they in their greens and blues, with hues of the rainbow encircling every submerged leaf of fern and moss.

Music—Voices of Spring—Strauss.

EPISODE V.—1568—1593

Menendez arrives at St. Augustine from Spain with chaplain and ten priests, among whom is a converted Indian, who afterwards betrays the priests to the subsequent violence of the Indians.

Menendez approaches with numerous banners. Trumpets and other martial music is resounding amid salvos of artillery. The priests, headed by the chaplain (Father Segura) carry a cross and chant the hymn "Te Deum Laudemus." Menendez marches up to the cross, with his men, and all kiss it. A number of Indians standing about, imitate what they see done.

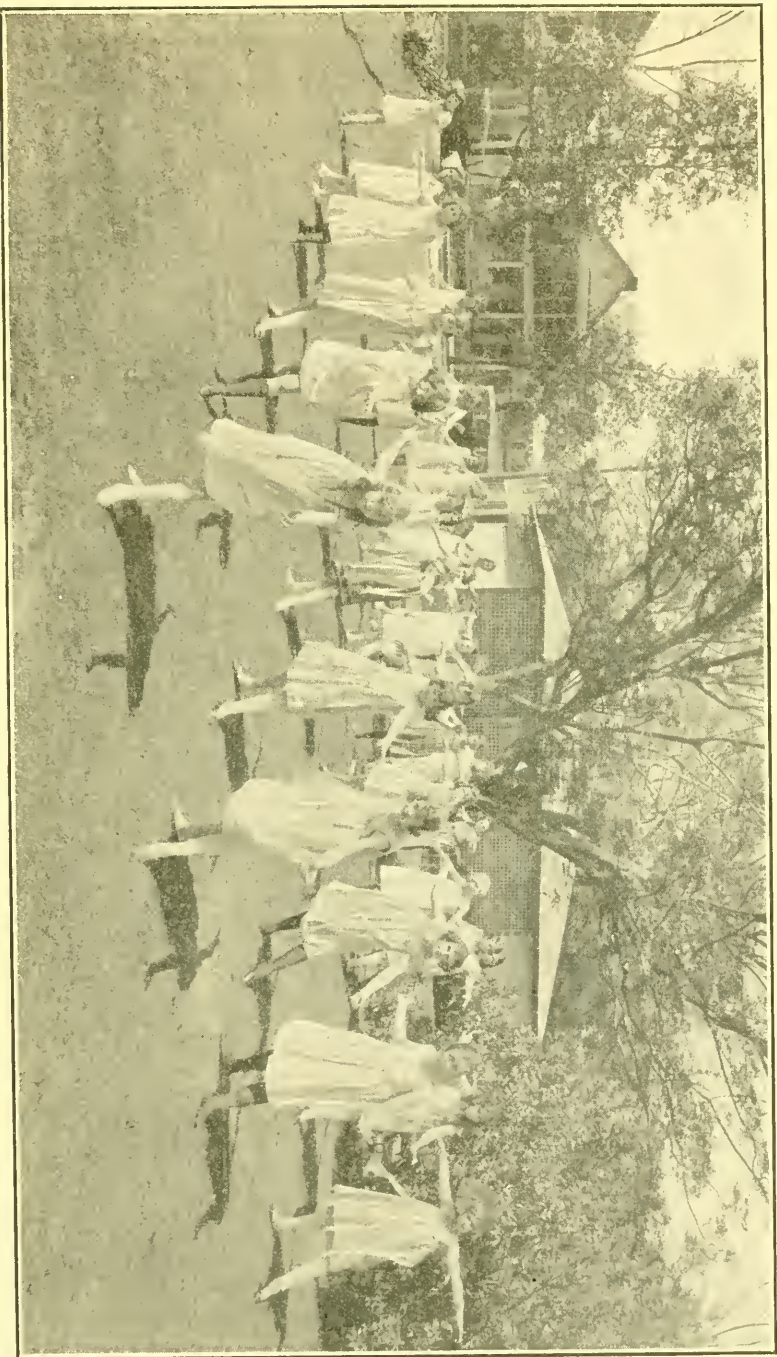
Menendez finds his garrison demoralized and suffering from hunger and insufficiency of clothing.

The priests labor zealously for the conversion of the Indians, who apparently respond as long as the daily rations of corn and other food are handed out to them by the priests, but as soon as the provisions grow short the Indians betray their true attitude. They have been fired with the lust to kill through their success in the massacre of the Spaniards at Ft. Caroline.

Two Indian villages are established on the outskirts of St. Augustine, called Tolomato and Topiqui. The young Indian chief of Guala collects the Indians from these villages and steals upon the missions at midnight, dispatching the priests with their hatchets. Thence they go on the warpath and destroy the missions where-ever they are established in the surrounding country.

After the Indians depart a party of Spaniards arrive and bury the priests with appropriate ceremonies.

Music—Spanish Hymn—Te Deum Laudemus—Petit Bolero—Rovina.



VOICES OF THE SPRINGS—CONCORDIA SCHOOL.

Woodward.

INTERLUDE IV

The Path Thru The Forest

Chorus—Come Gentle Spring —Haydn.

The Voices of the Forests return. The Flowers, Birds and Butterflies unite their beauty and grace with those of the Trees, in a dance full of charm.

Music—Wedding of the Winds—Hall.

**ENGLISH COLONIZATION UNDER GRANT
FLORIDA RETURNED TO SPAIN
WORK OF GENERAL JACKSON**

And now on Florida's fruitful land
Sweet Peace doth reign with beckoning hand,
Old England's children gather there,
While England's flag floats high in air,
Through forests dim where wild birds sing,
They build a highway for the king,
And proud ships bear across the sea,
The wealth of grove and forest tree.
'Neath fig and vine the people rest,
And deem themselves supremely blest.
The bloom of palm tree calis the bee,
Life giving winds blow from the sea,
The mockbird from his live oak calls,
And golden sunlight softly falls.

Alas! that king or potentate
This peaceful scene showed desolate,
Alas! that in a land so bright,
Royal decrees should bring such blight.
Florida is ceded back to Spain,
The Spanish flag goes up again,
And savage war cries wake the night,
From peaceful homes men take their flight.

War mocks at Peace and ever stands
With cruel eyes and blood stained hands.
Then Jackson comes superb and brave
Fair Florida to help and save.
He meets the tyrants and they flee.
He plants the flag of Liberty.
Now, numbered with Columbia's band,
No foe shall trespass this fair land.

Elizabeth M. Bogart.

EPISODE VI—1763—1783**The English in Florida**

Introductory Historical Note:—(During the hostilities between Great Britain and Spain, Havana, Cuba fell into the hands of the English which isolated St. Augustine from its home government and sources of supply. England had long desired to acquire Florida and the capture of Havana seemed to present a favorable opportunity for the exchange of territory—Havana in exchange for Florida. Spain was agreeable and thus the provinces of East and West Florida were ceded to Great Britain and Cuba was restored to Spain. This exchange was most distastful to the Spanish population of Florida.

Scene I—1763

This scene takes place at St. Augustine, Florida. Governor James Grant with a company of English soldiers arrives and the ceremony of the change in government takes place. The Spaniards draw up opposite Grant, salute and exit. Governor Herrera represents the Spanish.

Scene II.—1764—1766—At St. Augustine

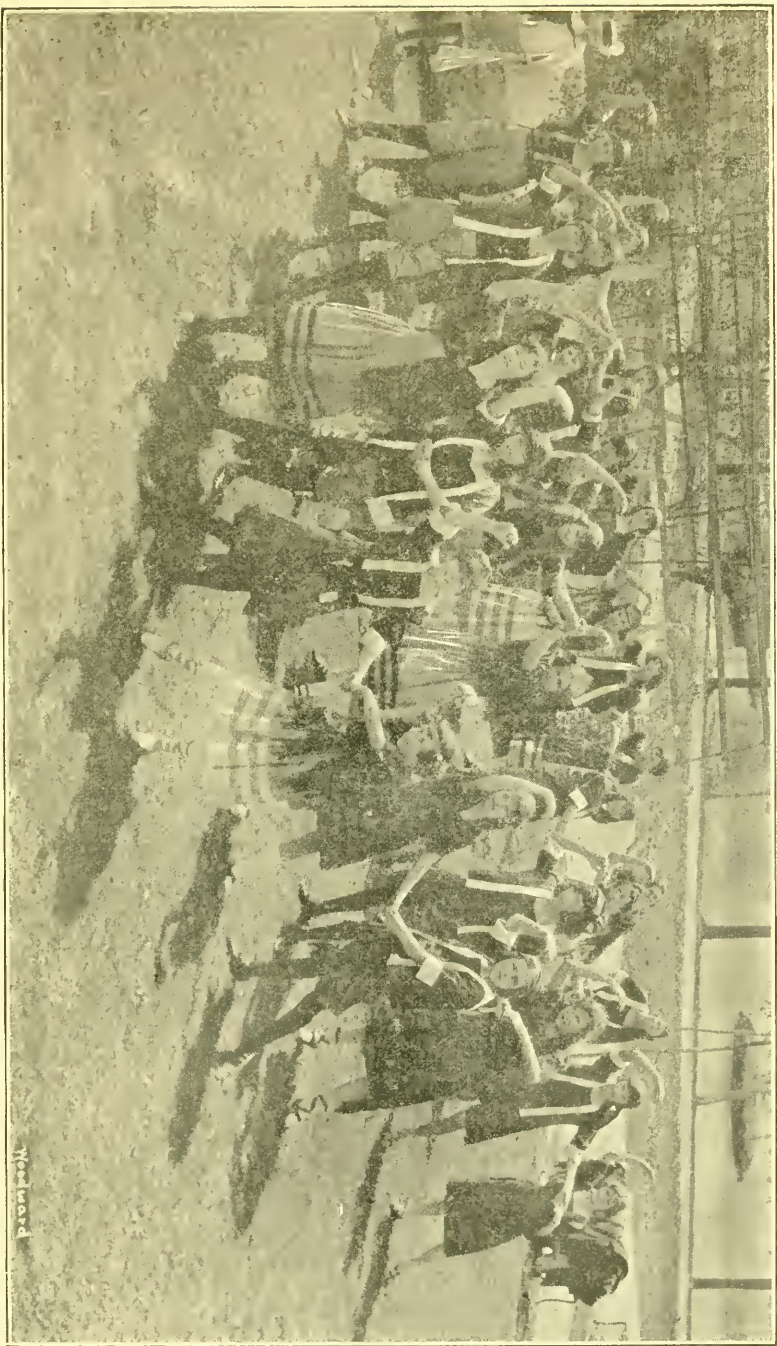
The English men, women and children take possession of Florida and a reception and ball is given for the Governor.

They are all making merry at this dance when a runner reaches the village with the news of the Declaration of Independence. Great disgust is shown by the English. Those who sympathize with America's Independence gather in a group by themselves. The Governor calls his men and soldiers and marches from the scene to martial music.

A group of Union sympathizers remain and sing, "God save the Thirteen States; God save them all."

EPISODE VII—1784

Historical Note:—At a period when the people of Florida were looking forward to a long career of peaceful prosperity they were suddenly made victims of one of those political set-offs by which diplomats endeavor to make amends for unsatisfactory political divisions. After the American Revolution, the ministry of Great Britain was desirous, for obvious reasons, to close a fruitless war with Spain. In order to effect this they pretended to believe that East and West Florida and the island of Minorca were of little value to the crown, since all the other colonies were no longer under the British flag. They proposed to recede Florida, including Minorca, to Spain in exchange for the insignificant Bahama Islands. This proposal was accepted and evacuation took place three months after the ratification of the treaty



A SPANISH GROUP BY MISS JACOB'S SCHOOL.

Westward

Scene I—1784

The Fulfillment of The Treaty

The scene shows a Spanish colony at Pensacola.

A Spanish governor takes possession with staff and company of soldiers and plants the Spanish flag. A Spanish village comes into being, men, women, peasants, ladies and gentlemen of quality, flower and fruit vendors, minstrels, etc.

A festival is held for the governor where Spanish dances are shown. Indians, especially Creeks, are in groups here and there. One group has in it the chief of the Creeks at that time—Alexander McGillvray.

Music—

Bolero Moskowski

La Paloma—Spanish Waltz Moskowski

Successive Historical Note:—For 37 years following the recession of Florida the country was in a state of turmoil. Spain, England and the United States, being the actors in the drama, agreed or disagreed according to their humor, and, throughout, the Indians, Creeks, Miccosukees, Seminoles, banded together to destroy the settlers, sometimes under the direction and with the connivance of adventurous men of the various governments specified. This sort of thing kept up, without much profit to any government involved until finally in 1819 when a treaty of peace consisting of sixteen articles was concluded between Spain and the United States which ceded the Floridas (East and West) to the United States. The treaty was finally ratified in 1821, the change of flags taking place in East Florida at St. Augustine on July 10, 1821 and at Pensacola, in West Florida, on the 21st of July of the same year.

The following ceremony takes place at Pensacola.

Prologue—The Change of Flags.

The proud ensign of Spain proclaimed to all
 The world that Bimini at last was found,
 And it belonged to Spain. But fighting France
 Fought for the land of everlasting Youth,
 And fighting planted many a standard there.
 Then mighty England threw her gauntlet down
 And took her place. The proud ensign of Spain
 Arose again to fall again before
 The Stars and Stripes of these United States,
 The Flag supplanting all the other flags,
 The Flag that claimed its own, once and forever!

Max. G. Sabel.

EPISODE VIII

Note:—This scene is a review of all the flags that have waved over Florida.

Scene I—1821—Change of Flags

At Pensacola, 21st of July, 1821.

An old Indian Chief (McGillivray) enters, blows a conch shell and a group of Seminole braves respond.

English, Spanish and French groups assemble to martial music from different entrances. They take stations in the background. Each group carries the flag of of its own country. From the Flag-pole floats the Spanish flag. To the music of the Spanish National Hymn Spanish soldiers march up front stage and form outside square.

Then the French march up—to the Marseillaise—and form a second side to the square.

Then the British march forward—to Rule Britannia—and form third side of square.

To the music of Yankee Doodle the American troops march forward. The Spanish flag is lowered and the Stars and Strips raised as the Star Spangled Banner is sung.

Governor Callava represents Spanish and Gen. Jackson the United States Government.

Prologue—The Pioneers.

Intrepid sons of hardihood they came
In search of gold, adventures and wide fame,
The pioneers, the devotees of Chance,
The dauntless lovers of Madame Romance. . . .
From France and Italy, Spain and Smyrna, Greece
And England, questing for another Fleece,
And from Minorca, to plant row on row
Of vines and figs and precious indigo.

Max G. Sabel.

Scene II—Early Settlement

Note:—This scene is a review of all the flags that have waved over Florida.

It is some time after the exchange of flags. Florida has again been thrown open to settlement—this time to Americans.

Groups of Seminole Indians, who seem contented and happy, meet with traders.



GOVERNOR DUVAL—POPE DUVAL.

Ford Studio.

Period follows of the early settlement of Jacksonville with descendents of early pioneers.

Settlers begin to arrive in covered wagons pulled by oxen; others come on horse back and on foot. A preacher appears. Games are played by the children, men prepare for hunting trips, etc.

Finally a young man and woman appear and inquire for a preacher. He steps forward. All gather for wedding ceremony.

After ceremony they form sets for old square dance.

In the midst of the dance a runner appears with the news of disturbances among the Indians. There is a conference among the Pioneers. Indians creep up and show a sullen spirit. There is great excitement.

Music—

Flag of our Country—Pearce.

Wedding March—Wagner

When you and I were Young, Maggie.

Arkansas Traveler.

Florida My Florida.—Kerrison.

Treaty of Camp Moultrie

With folded arms in a dim line they stood,
Severely patient children of the wood,
While, Duval, the white man's Governor
Took land away from them and gave them law.
They listened while he promised beef and salt,
They gave no sign of finding any fault;
He promised silver, many, many pounds,
And south of Micanopy, hunting grounds
But one among them, Enemathla, heard
And mated silent threats with every word.

Max G. Sabel.

Scene III—1822—Treaty of Fort Moultrie

Introductory Historical Note:—During the period that Wm. P. Duval was governor of Florida, in 1822, he negotiated a treaty with the Indians at Ft. Moultrie, about five miles south of St. Augustine.

The scene opens with Governor Duval, James Gadsden and Bernardo Segui, as Commissioners, negotiating the treaty with Miccosukee and Seminole Indians.

After signing the treaty the Governor and associates move up the field, and the Indians, after a short peace ceremonial, move to the back field.

Music—America.

Music—Coronation March—Meyerbeer.

Florida the land of Sunshine, the land of Fruits and Flowers, will show in symbolism its gifts and the distribution of these to the world.

A procession of boats will pass during this scene.

Chorus—Hail Bright Abode, From Taunhauser—Wagner.

Ensemble of Interludes.

INTERLUDE V

Florida's Gift to The World

Prologue—To Florida and Her Future Statehood.

By silver gleamings of a star
That shed its light on the way-worn trail
And guided you afar,
You fought your way through
Valleys tenanted with strife;
Felt anew passion's swift desire
Rush thru your heart like raging fire,
Burning the bitterness from life.
Out from the flame that purifies
You came,
The spirit of a new resolve impressed
Upon your heart;
With eyes that look no longer to the West,
Came unafraid into the Union's fold
Not as a servile slave,
But to be One In One, but to go Side By Side;
Seeing beyond the sordid things of earth,
The glory of your statehood's birth,
With eyes so heaven-lit with pride!

Kenneth K. West.

Ensemble—Vision of Those Who Made the Early History.

Music—Dixie—Suwannee River.

Epilogue

And so the tale draws to a close you say?
Not so; 'tis but a legend just begun.

Your province now to gather up the thread
Fair Florida consigns to your high care
To weave for those who shall come after you.
How fair a trust! No heart but thrills to feel
Her destiny a part of his to know
The measure of his effort as the guage
Assessing her achievement with his own,
To realize that her fair fame is his
To keep untarnished—that no blot or stain
Upon his shield but fouls her own as well . . .
So fair a faith! That asks no guaranty
For what is hers by due, but rests on love—
A love that gives to each the uttermost
Of all she has, serene that in each gift
The law of giving is divinely kept;
Secure, that to your covenant with her,
Sealed by the oath that binds her sisterhood
Of States in one illustrious empire,
You will be true, that so our glorious past
May pledge our future to one noble end!

By Frances Dickenson Pinder.

Recessional—America the Beautiful.

LEGENDS OF FLORIDA

The Florida Moss.
The Coming of the Cherokee Rose.
Legend of the Mocking Bird.
The Fountain.
The Legend of The Suwanee.

LEGEND OF THE FLORIDA MOSS

As told by Mrs. E. M. Bogart and written by Mrs.
Linwood Jeffreys

The weird and fantastic effect made by the gray moss hanging from our Florida trees is in itself suggestive of song and story. It savors of romance and tradition.

There were priests who came to the shores of Florida in the early days of Spanish discovery. As they looked on vistas of moss-landed trees, possibly they were reminded of Gothic aisles in their own cathedrals. Surely if a Florida sunset was in its glory above the scene they realized that no stained glass window ever had rarer colors.

If you have ever seen the pink-bud tree in bloom and laden with slender streamers of this moss you will think of it in a more lyric vein. It seems a delicate and fragile thing, fit to inspire a theme for a woodland sketch by McDowell.

In the realm of folk-lore there is a hitherto unpublished legend which was told to a little Florida girl many years ago by her old Southern mammy. This old mammy was half Indian, which probably accounts for her knowledge of the legend. Certainly the story has the childlike simplicity so characteristic of Indian folklore and just a bit of the quaint drollery of the old time negro.

Ages before any white man ever touched these shores, so the legend begins, the gentle South Wind held complete dominion over all this fair land of Florida. Her many subjects went here, there and everywhere to do her bidding. Zephyr, Whispering Wind, Balmy Breeze, and Wafted Fragrance were four of her helpers, but there were scores of others just as loyal.

In an old ballad we are told that spring would be but gloomy weather if we had nothing else but spring, and that was just the trouble with the days and nights the South Wind dispensed to her kingdom. It needed an occasional cool snap to give character to the climate,

at least, so thought the Father of the Winds. Accordingly, he dispatched the North Wind to advise the Southern sovereign that he would rule for three months in her place over the land of flowers. Very loath to submit was the South Wind, for she loved her marshes and palms and vari-colored flowers.

"Oh, Great Spirit," she pleaded, "Do not deny me the sight of my beautiful kindgom, even for a short time. I cannot bear to see my trees and flowers touched by northern blasts. I pray thee for mercy. My land is so beautiful and I love to keep it so."

The Great Spirit was touched by her profound and intense love for her native land.

"Gentle South Wind," she was told, "You need sleep only short intervals during the North Wind's reign."

"But, what of my subjects?" asked the South Wind as she looked across the river on whose banks she held court.

In the sky above the water hung hundreds of tiny gray clouds, very fleece-like and lacy in appearance.

"Never fear, gentle one," said the Great Spirit, "Yon tiny gray clouds shall enfold your faithful spirits until you need them."

Whiff!—The little gray clouds fairly danced down from the sky in an ecstasy of service. Here, there and everywhere they scampered in search of Zephyr, Whispering Wind, Balmy Breeze, Wafted Fragrance, and scores of others. Now the little wind spirits had taken refuge in their favorite tree tops and there the gray clouds found them.

Snug and close about the spirits the little clouds wrapped their dainty grayness. All through branches of the trees you could see these gray-clad wind sprites, securely sleeping.

When the North Wind began to rule the land, he noticed the small gray clouds among the trees. It was just about the time for icicles.

"Oh," thought the North Wind, "I can't hang icicles on these trees. Icicles would spoil the effect. Those gray things hung like icicles would be very becoming to the landscape, and I have such a short and interrupted reign anyway."

So, the little gray clouds were hung gracefully from the branches, very much after the fashion of icicles.

Now, of course, when the South Wind awoke the first time, she immediately summoned her spirits, Balmy

Breeze, Zephyr, Whispering Wind, Wafted Fragrance, and all the rest. They slipped gently out of their gray cloaks and left them hanging from the trees.

The North Wind, himself, was so in love with the land as he found it, that even his cold and hardened heart began to warm just a little. Stern and cruel monarch that he was, he did practically no damage to the flowers and trees. Then the little gray garments of the Southern Wind-spirits began to be a permanent addition to the trees, for they turned into moss. Even until this very day, through winter, summer, spring and fall, are the Florida trees hung with streamers of gray moss.

The Coming of the Cherokee Rose

Nay, my child, this waxen blossom,
Lovely Rose of Cherokee,
Did not send its first wild tendrils
Shooting o'er the Florida lea.
Tell me, Grandpa, which fair forest
Is the birthplace of the rose
That in graceful, perfumed riot
Here on hedge and fencing grows;
Climbs the wildcat-haunted hammock
Where the Indian River glides,
And Il-la-ka laughing ripples
In fantastic, upward tides;
Wreathes the banks of Ock-la-wa-ha,
Carpets Tall-a-ha-see clay
And on With-la-coo-chee's borders
Share the waterlilies' sway;
Showers leaves and snowy petals
In the sun-spots and the shades,
Where the Florida woods are deepest,
'Cho-bee to the Everglades.

Child, the story of the flower,
Swaying now among the trees,
Is the story of Ya-la-ha,
Maiden of the Cher-o-kees.

She, an aged chieftain's daughter,
Georgia's proudest Indian belle,
Loved a hated Seminole,
Loved him ere he sinned and fell.
No young brave was fleeter, greater,
In the hunt or in the fray,

Than the son of Chief See-Cof-Fee,
Rebel now, and runaway.

Yet the sinning of Lu-co-see
Was not from his savage soul;
Was but filial love and duty,
But the making of the goal
Long designed by old See-cof-fee,
Who had roamed and hunted far,
And knew every fragrant tangle
In the woods called Florida
And had ever, while he marveled
That such forest, lake and strand
Had so long remained unpeopled,
Vowed possession of the land.
Plotted he the fierce rebellion,
And—a peninsula for bribe
Now the quick, complete, secession
Of the Flowers of the tribe.
Lovers left behind their maidens,
For the lowest Cher-o-kee,
Felt it shame should Seminole
Wed beneath his te-pee tree.

Yet the mourning of Ya-la-ha
Held a hidden, joyous stave
Had she not a secret solace
In the promise of her brave?

Never shall another's te-pee
While my heart is beating fast,
Lend your head a moment's shelter,
Give you arrow-won repast.
But my father's ten-ten triumphs,
By the sun that I adore;
By Che-no-pa and Wauchee-pee,
By our sacred, chanted lore;
By my manhood's scalp locked girdle,
By tomahawk's keen edge;
By this band of hammered silver,
Of my prowess highest pledge;
By your dark eyes starry welcome,
By those dear lips, coral hues,
Is there ought my vow to strengthen?
By my love, now blood imbued;
I will come tomorrow's midnight,

With the Mock bird's latest trills,
On the swiftest prairie pony
Bear you safe beyond the hills.

SoYa-la-ha, in the darkness
Waited by the sweetgum tree,
Till the sad, oppressive silence
Echoed to the mock-bird's glee.
Softly stole around her shoulder,
Arm that owned a double art:
Fettered closer still the women,
Touched with pain the daughter heart
Now she went with timid footsteps,
Now turn backward to the glade—
God forgive you, young Lu-co-see,
If you cherish not the maid!

Love, the king, soon subtly conquered,
But Ya-la-ha, ere she rode,
Gathered roses in the pathway,
On the air their sweetness strowed;
Nursed them on the hurried journey
To the far A-lach-u-ah
Planted them around her tee-pee,
Underneath a friendly star
And from them, on loved Su-wa-nee,
Ran the Rose of Cherokee,
Over all the Florida Mainland,
Leon to the Kiss-im-mee.

Mrs. M. E. Drew.

LEGEND OF THE MOCKING BIRD

In Florida long, long ago, there lived
A dainty modest bird with plumage gray.
Strange to relate, this bird was almost mute.
He could not sing a note. In early spring
A feeble chirp he gave, but that was all.
No one knew why he was afflicted thus.
No crime could such a bird commit, for kind
And gentle were his ways. His friends declared
He neither tried to warble or to trill.
Determined effort and the will to sing
Was all that was required, they said. Ashamed,
And sad, that one bird did not voice the joy
That sought expression in a burst of song;
They called a conference among the birds.

A plan was formed, each one was given a night
In which to teach the tuneless one to sing.
With kindly heart, at evening time, there came
Unto the wee gray bird, a feathered friend,
Who o'er and o'er trilled out a sweet refrain.
The bird drank in the music sweet. His heart
With joy grew light, new inspirations came.
Love, life and happiness surged like a flood
Of light into his heart. He too must sing!
Which song to choose of all that he had heard,
Was now the problem he alone must solve,
For all were beautiful, each one expressed
The wonderous love he felt. He could not choose.
The night crept on—beneath the southern moon
The bird was overpowered by his desire,
He sang them all—yes, every single one.
The melodies sublime burst from his heart,
The mocking bird was master of the art.

Margaret Carrick Fairlie.

A LEGEND OF THE SUWANEE

Is there a Floridian whom the mention of the Suwanee does not thrill?

Legends? Yes, many. I wonder how many recall the one about the Spirit Guard of the Suwanee Bathing Pool, of the Seminoles? Found by few travellers and under only certain conditions; it is well worth a trip, inspired by the hope of reaching the banks of the river under these conditions. Some years since, going to a distant state by auto, the writer, with a party of travelers, encamped on a spot overlooking the river. The grand old water oaks, with their drapery of moss, the stars, with their peculiar Florida nearness and the Moon just beginning to cast weird shadows on our camping site, brought the age-old legend to mind. I had become familiar with some Indian words and their musical rhythm seemed ringing in my ears. The quiet loneliness of the forest and the cooing of the birds to their mates, with the sweet notes of the mocking bird, had lulled to sleep my fellow travelers, but I was looking here and there through the nearby forest trees, with, strange as it may seem, no fear of coocheles (bears); I listened for the timid step of the Echos (deer). Ah! there near my cot was a distinct outline of an Indian Form. Dreaming? No!! My fully awake senses caught the sound Woolisee——Woo——lis——se——We——wah (near water) as if a zephyr from the river had borne it towards me. The echo, faint, but distinct, came from the nearby shore——We——W——a——h. Impatiently waiting for the first dawn of day, I arose and cautiously avoiding the narrow path, I glided in and out among the lower branches of the great oaks leading in the direction of the echo. I saw on the water's edge a tall stone sentinel; creeping between this rock and the boulders on my left I almost stepped into the Spirit Guarded Pool. Stones of centuries and moss of ages surrounded the place. Slipping from rock to rock, I took my morning bath just as did the Seminoles of that beautiful spot. As the rising sun gilded the outlet of the pool into the sparkling waters of the Suwanee, I came up from my Indian plunge, wondering how many spirits of the happy hunting grounds were around me.

Any traveller passing through Live Oak may be directed to this camping ground, but the Indian Spirit Guard must direct him to the pool and the conditions must be according to the legend.

Mrs. C. V. Waugh.

An Outline of

Florida's Early History



First Seal of Florida.

Prepared Under the Direction of

The Florida Historical Pageant Association

of the

Jacksonville Community Service

By

The History Committee

Columnam à Præfecto prima navigatione locatam
venerantur Floridenſes.

VIII.



*V*at Galli in Floridam provinciam. ſecunda navigatione inſtituta duce Landonniero, appuliſſent, ipſe comitibus quinque & viginti pyxidarijs in continentem deſcendit, ſalutē ab Indis accepta (nam cateruatim ad eos conſpiciendos adveniente) Rex Athorē quatuor aut quinque; miliaribus à mari lictore habitans etiam venit, & muneribus datis & acceptis, omnique humanitatis genere exhibitio, indicavit ſe ſingularē quidpiam ipſis demonſtrare velle, propterea orare ut una proſeſcerentur: adſentiuntur, quia tamen magno ſubditorum numero cinctum videbant, caute & circumſpectē cum eo proſeſſi ſunt. Ille verò eos in inſulam deduxit, in qua Ribaults ſuper tumulto quodam ſaxum lunitem inſignibus Regis Gallie inſculptum poſuerat. Proximi facti, animadverterunt Indos hoc ſaxum non ſecus atque idolum colere: nam ipſe Rex eo ſalutato, & exhibitio qualem à ſuis ſubditis accipere ſolet honore, oſculū ſixit, quem imitati ſunt ipſius ſubditi, ut idem faceremus adhortati. Ante ſaxum jacebant varia donaria ſuſtibus ejus regionis & radicibus edulibus, vel ad medicum uſum utilibus conſtantia, & aſque plena odoratis oleis, arcus & ſagittæ: cinctum etiam erat, ab imo ad ſummum, ſorum omnis generis corollis, & arborum apud ipſos ſelectiſimarum ramis. Perſpecto miſerorum horum barbarorum ritu, ad ſuos redierunt obſervaturi commodiſſimum ad propinquaculum exiitendum locum. Eſt verò hic Rex Athorē ſoſmoſ admodum prudens, honeſtus, robuſtus & procerus admodum ſtaturæ, noſti oram hominū maximis ſeſquipeda ſuperans, modeſtiſſima quadam gravitate præditus, ut in eo majestas ſpectabilis reluceat. Cum matre matrimonium contraxit, & ex ea plures liberi utriuſque ſexus ſiſcepit, quos percuſſo ſenior nobis oſtendit. poſtquam verò ipſi deſponſata ſuit, parens ejus Saturnia illam amplius non attingit.

B 3

RIBAUT'S COLUMN

(Erected on south side of St. Johns river near its mouth)

Florida

BEFORE THE DAWN OF THE WHITE MAN

From the most authentic reports it is evident that the natives of Florida in pre-Columbian times were divided into a number of tribes, each governed by a different chief. They did not live in harmony with one another and were often engaged in tribal warfare, the Apalachees of West Florida being especially warlike in character. These Florida tribes were not the Seminoles of a later period, and have long since become extinct.

The ceremonials of these early Indians comprised the Busk Ceremony, frequently called the "Green Corn Ceremony," lasting four or eight days with a definite ritual for each day. It was a harvest festival and celebration, and included ceremonials of penitence as well as protection from crime and injury. Their war ceremonies and celebrations of victory were somewhat on the order of the old Creek ceremonies and doubtless descended from the same source.

A head-man or chief is described as wearing his hair drawn to a peak at the top of his head, from which droops the tail of a raccoon or a fox. Deer-hoof rattles dangle from his loin cloth and suspended from his neck is a large disc six inches in diameter. Several similar discs, strung on buskskin, are worn above his knees and elbows, while the lobes of his ears, which have been pierced, are adorned with green stone ornaments.

Both men and women painted their bodies in grotesque fashion. Ornaments of shell were worn by both sexes. Their costumes were very scanty, being scarcely more than a loin cloth of buckskin for the men and a light buckskin fringe for the women.—(Bullentin 30, Bureau of Am. Ethnology).

Such were the people who gathered at the seashore a short distance north of St. Augustine on that day in the spring of 1513, watching with amazement the approach of three objects, the like of which they had never seen before. It was Ponce de Leon and the coming of the first white men to the shores of Florida.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS BY THE SPANISH

By T. Frederick Davis

Juan Ponce de Leon*

Born about 1460, Aragon Spain
Died 1521, Isle de Cuba

The ancestry and early life of Ponce de Leon are more or less shrouded in obscurity. In his boyhood, he served as page to a man of distinction. While yet a youth, he entered the military service of Spain, and he emerged from the Moorish conquest a veteran seasoned in the arts of war.

The accounts of the marvelous country discovered by Columbus in the West fanned into flame Ponce de Leon's desire for new adventures, and he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity to ship with Columbus on the latter's second voyage to the West Indies.

Upon his arrival in the islands, Juan Ponce quickly gained recognition as a result of his successes against the warlike natives. From time to time he was appointed to commands of varying importance. Ever seeking new fields for adventure, however, he undertook the conquest of the island of Porto Rico and was finally appointed governor of that island.

Opposition to Ponce de Leon now developed in the claim that his commission as governor of Porto Rico conflicted with the interest of others of greater influence at the court of Spain. Policy required his removal and he was displaced. After being relieved of this command he was still for a while in the island. His proud spirit was hurt, but not destroyed. He had accumulated some wealth and with this he decided to equip three vessels and go in search of the land to the north, that according to report abounded in gold and all manner of delights; and above all, possessed a river of such virtue that whoever bathed in it would be restored to everlasting youth. Some of the native Indians declared also that in an island toward the north, called Bimini, there was a fountain possessing the same qualities. They claimed that a number of their people had gone years before to look for these wonderful springs and had never returned, therefore they must surely have found the object of their search.

*Irving's "Voyages of Companions of Columbus" and other histories.

PONCE DE LEON TAKING POSSESSION OF FLORIDA



This brave cavalier had no difficulty in finding adventurers ready to cruise with him, and early in March, 1513, he left the shores of Porto Rico in quest of the fairy land. Sailing westward, he then turned toward the north and soon reached the Bahama Islands. He cruised among them and everywhere made inquiry for Bimini, but in vain. Being convinced that the youth-restoring waters were not here, he shaped his course north-westward.

Discovery of Florida

On Sunday, the 27th of March, 1513, the Spaniards came in sight of, as they supposed, an island, but could not land on account of stormy weather. For nearly a week they hovered off the coast, and in the night of the 2nd of April, they came in and anchored near the shore, in latitude 30 degrees and 8 minutes.

Ponce de Leon landed with his principal officers, planted a cross, and threw the royal banner of Spain to the breeze. Gathered around the cross they all swore allegiance to the crown, and proclaimed possession of the country in the name of the Spanish sovereigns. Ponce de Leon named the land Florida (Pascua Florida-Flowery Easter), because he had first seen it on Easter Sunday. Everything was fresh in the bloom of spring. He thought that this must surely be the enchanted land.

The natives called the country "Cautio." They proved to be savage and warlike and Ponce de Leon could gain from them no information that would lead him to the wonders he was seeking. They gave him but one invitation—that to leave the country. He met with resolute hostility from the natives whenever he attempted to explore the region away from the coast. Boarding his vessels, he turned southward, touching here and there along the coast. Every where it was the same story—resistance by the Indians; no trace of the precious metals; nothing of the fountain of perpetual youth! Disheartened by the perils and trials that had beset him, he gave up the quest and returned to Porto Rico, "infinitely poorer in purse and wrinkled in brow by this cruise after inexhaustible riches and perpetual youth."

Although he failed to find the fairy fountain, Ponce de Leon gave to the world a discovery that has ever since held attention in song and story as the land of enchantment. Fortunately, there has been no attempt to take away from him the credit of standing first in Florida's history.

Juan Ponce soon sailed for Spain, to report his discovery to the Spanish court. He was received graciously, returning to the West Indies with the title of Governor of Bimini and Florida. He did not immediately avail himself of the new office, being detained several years in the islands in an attempt to put down uprisings of the natives. His efforts were not marked with complete success, however, and he became unpopular and dissatisfied. He now began preparations for another expedition to Terra Florida, sinking what was left of his fortune in equipping two vessels for the enterprise.

All was ready in March, 1521. After a toilsome voyage a landing was made on the lower Gulf coast, in Ponce de Leon Bay. The Indians appeared and a battle ensued, during which Ponce de Leon himself was wounded by an arrow in the thigh. He was carried on board his ship and finding himself grievously wounded, he set sail for Cuba, where he arrived ill in body and dejected in heart. His death occurred soon afterward. Thus the search of the old cavalier for perpetual youth had the effect of hastening his death.

During the interval between the two voyages of Ponce de Leon, one Diego Miruelo, a pilot from Cuba, and Fernando de Cordova, each visited the Florida coast for a very short time. Following Ponce de Leon's departure in 1521, seven years passed before another attempt was made to explore the Florida peninsula. Then came the expedition under Narvaez.

Panfilo de Narvaez*

Born 1470 Valladolid, Spain

Drowned 1528, off mouth of Mississippi river

When a young man, Narvaez went to South America, serving under several adventurers; thence to Jamaica, and later to Cuba, where he assisted in the subjugation of that island. He commanded the expedition sent by the governor of Cuba to overthrow Cortez in Mexico, but was defeated and taken prisoner. After several month's imprisonment he was released and returned to Spain, where he published the belief that by crossing over to Florida from Cuba it would be possible to reach Mexico by land by a march of a few hundred leagues. The Spanish king thereupon bestowed on him the appoint-

*From the narrative of Cabeza de Vaca, printed at Valladolid in 1555 and re-printed by H. Ternaux-Compans, Paris, 1837.

ment of governor of Florida, with permission to make the attempt.

The expedition of Narvaez left Spain in June, 1527; refitted in the West Indies, and reached the Florida coast just north of Tampa Bay on Good Friday of the following year (1528). Here Narvaez landed, unfurled the royal standard of Spain, and took possession of the country in the name of the King. He disembarked 300 men, several priests, and 42 horses. On the following day the Indians came to see them, and soon indicated by signs that they wished the Spaniards to leave the country.

Narvaez did not at once begin his long march northward, but first made several short excursions toward the interior with a part of his force. He subjected the natives to unnecessary cruelties and treated their sacred rites with wanton contempt. Thus at the start, he incurred the vicious enmity of the Indians.

The governor now decided that the vessels should follow the coast, while the troops should proceed on land in the same direction. On May 1st, the Spaniards began their march toward Apalachee, which they had been told was a rich country, with plenty of gold. Each man carried a ration of two pounds of biscuit and half a pound of meat, the intention being to derive their subsistence from the natives along the way. They marched fifteen days without seeing an Indian or a habitation of any kind, and were on the verge of starvation when they came to a neighborhood where there was a large quantity of maize. They rested here several days with a tribe that expressed friendship when it became known that Narvaez was on his way to the country of their enemies, the Apalachees.

The Spaniards resumed the march, and after a fatiguing journey, during which they suffered much from hunger, they at length arrived near the village of Apalachee. The governor ordered Cabaza de Vaca with a body of foot soldiers to go into the town. They found only women and children, but a little while afterward the warriors arrived and asked for their people, who were given up to them. The next day the Indians began hostilities, which continued throughout the twenty-five days that the Spaniards occupied the town.

Learning that the sea was not far away toward the south, Narvaez left the village of Apalachee and marched in that direction, expecting to gain some tidings of his vessels. In nine days he came to the coast, near the head of Apalachicola Bay, but the vessels were nowhere

to be seen. He was sick; so also were a third of his men. Forty had already died of disease and hunger and twenty had been killed by the Indians. He called his officers together in council. They decided to build boats and make the attempt to reach Mexico by sea.

Desperate in their desire to leave this inhospitable land, these men set about the task with super-human zeal. Some cut timber and hewed it into shape, while others gathered palmetto fibre for the caulking. The smith forged the necessary iron from swords, arms and equipment. They made sails of their shirts. In little more than six weeks five boats were made ready and in these crude craft the army of Narvaez now numbering 240 men, embarked on September 22, 1528, upon the perilous voyage to Mexico.

All five of these boats met with disaster. That containing Narvaez was driven out to sea by a storm and its occupants were never heard of again. The others were wrecked along the coast of Louisiana. Only four survivors ever reached civilization again—Cabeza de Vaca, two other Spaniards, and a Moorish negro. After living a number of years with the Indians, these four men finally found their way to the Spanish settlements in Mexico. Cabeza de Vaca returned to Spain and wrote the narrative of the expedition, and on it the foregoing account is based.

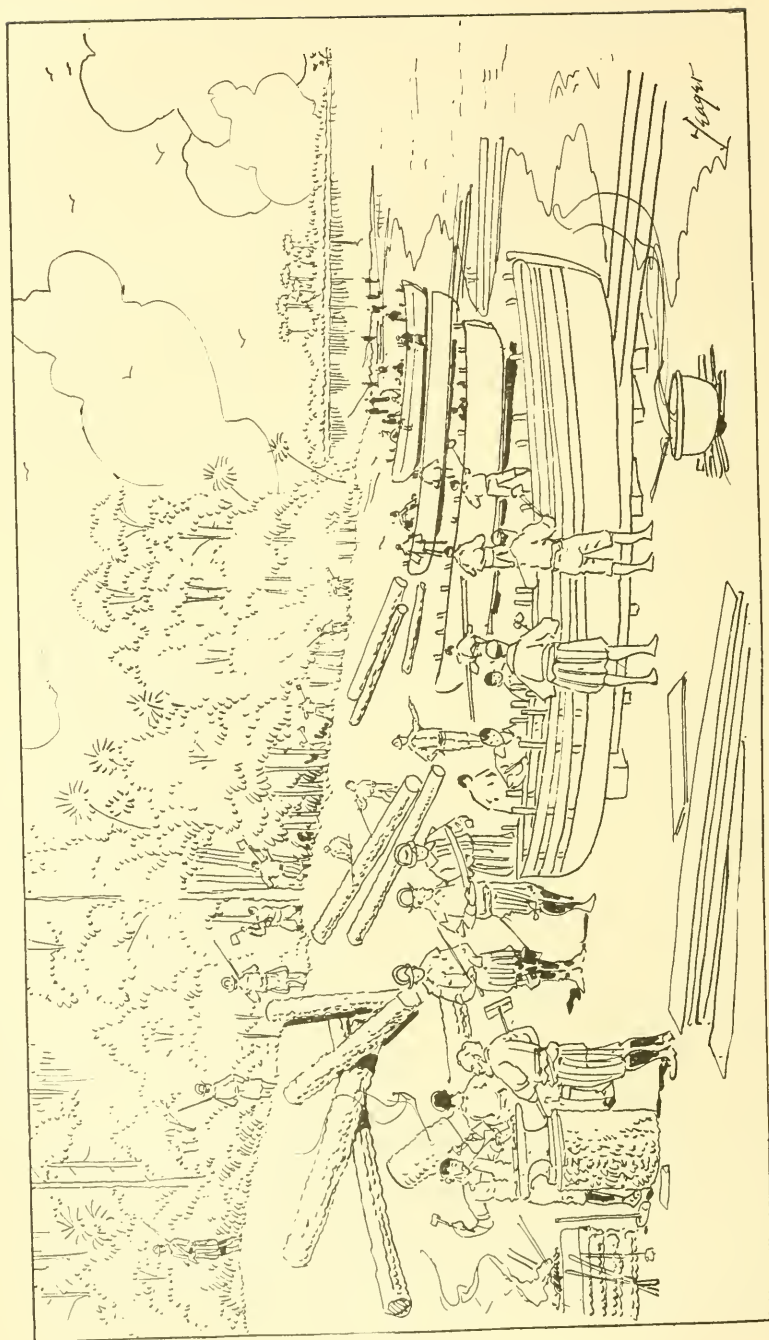
There is strong evidence that Narvaez saw the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Cabeza de Vaca certainly did, twelve years before the discovery claimed by De Soto.

Of the vessels of Narvaez's expedition, two cruised around the Gulf for about a year and eventually reached Mexico. The others returned to Cuba. One of them was sent back from Cuba to search for Narvaez, and on this vessel was Ortiz, whose romantic career may be properly included here.

Juan Ortiz*

The brigantine sent from Cuba by the wife of Narvaez in quest of her husband arrived upon the coast in the vicinity where Narvaez had landed. The Indians appeared and pretended to have a letter from Narvaez and made signs for the Spaniards to come for it. Juan Ortiz, a youth of eighteen, and a companion volunteered to go, but in opposition to the advice of the other people

*History of William Roberts, London, 1763.



NARVAEZ PREPARES TO LEAVE FLORIDA

on board. They took a boat and went on shore. The Indians immediately surrounded them, killed the companion of Ortiz, because he offered resistance, and carried Ortiz off to their chief, called Ucita, none on board daring to land to give him aid.

The Indian chief sentenced Ortiz to be burned alive, which surely would have been his fate, but for a sudden emotion of pity that touched the heart of Ucita's daughter, who prevailed upon her father to spare his life. Ortiz was then set to guard the burial place from the wild beasts that sometimes came to carry off the bodies that were laid there. It happened that one night these animals seized the body of the son of a prominent Indian, but Ortiz had the good fortune to kill one of them and recover the body. After this, Ucita began to treat him more kindly for a while. Three years passed, when an Indian chief named Mucoso attacked Ucita, destroyed his village, and forced him to flee to the seashore.

These wild people had a custom of making human sacrifices to the evil spirits, whom they supposed would be so well pleased with the offering that they would not molest them. Ucita now destined Ortiz to this fate; but the same girl that saved him from the fire, counselled him to flee to Mucoso (the enemy of Ucita), who, she said, would treat him kindly. As he was unacquainted with the way, she started him in the right direction herself.

Ortiz reached the dominion of Mucoso safely; but being unable to speak the language of this tribe, some Indians that he met were on the verge of killing him, when, providentially, one came up who understood him and his life was spared. He was then taken to Mucoso, who received him cordially, and promised that if any Christians should arrive in that country, he would give him leave to join them.

Ortiz remained with Muscoso's tribe nearly nine years, and had long despaired of ever seeing another European again, when one day he was told that Christians had made a descent at the town of Ucita and that he was at liberty to go and join them; that if he did not, he must blame himself alone when the Christians were gone as the promise made to him had been performed. He thanked the chief in the most grateful terms, and with guides furnished by Mucoso, set out to find the Europeans.

It was De Soto's expedition. Ortiz and the little band of friendly Indians that came to escort him, met a

foraging party of De Soto's army. They were attacked by the Spaniards; one was wounded, and a horseman was running at Ortiz with his lance, when he cried out that he was a Christian. He and those with him were taken on the horses of the cavaliers and carried to camp. He was naked and painted like the Indians. The general presented him with clothes, arms, and a good horse.

Ortiz went with De Soto as interpreter. He was with the army throughout its march to the Mississippi. His death occurred shortly before that of de Soto.

Ferdinand de Soto*

Born about 1496, Xeres, Spain

Died May 21, 1542, on west bank of Mississippi river

Although not of the nobility of Spain, De Soto was yet of respectable ancestry. Entering the service of Pedrarias, then governor of the West Indies, when about twenty years of age, it was not long until he was promoted to the command of a troop of horse. Pedrarias sent him to join Pizarro in the conquest of Peru, and in this undertaking De Soto played a most prominent part. He rose to the position of second in command, assisting in the capture of Atahualpa and sharing the immense ransom with which the credulous Inca purchased the promise of freedom.

When De Soto perceived the jealousy arising among the leaders, he sensibly withdrew and returned to Spain. His reception there was triumphant; his wealth gave him a position close to the Spanish Court. He married the Lady Isabella, daughter of the distinguished nobleman under whom he had first served, Pedrarias.

Cabeza de Vaca, of the Narvaez expedition, had reached Spain and addressed to the King a narrative of his adventures, setting forth his belief that the country between Mexico and the Atlantic contained riches far greater than any that had yet been discovered in all the world. De Soto, now tiring of the life at Court, readily accepted the statements of Cabeza de Vaca; the call of the western sea had come to him again and he could not resist it.

He had no difficulty in securing the appointment of governor of Cuba, with absolute power over the entire country then known as "Terra Florida." When it be-

*Relation of de Biedma who went with the expedition; Ternaux's collection of Voyages, Relations and Memoirs: Early Voyages to America—Va. Hist. So. 1848. Bancroft's History of U. S.

came known that a new expedition to Florida under the leadership of De Soto was contemplated the wildest enthusiasm ensued. Adventurers assembled as volunteers, many of them people of noble birth and good estate. The port of San Lucar was crowded with those who hastened to solicit permission to share in the enterprise. Even soldiers of Portugal were there in the glittering array of burnished armor, and the Castilians, brilliant with hopes, "were gallant with silk upon silk."

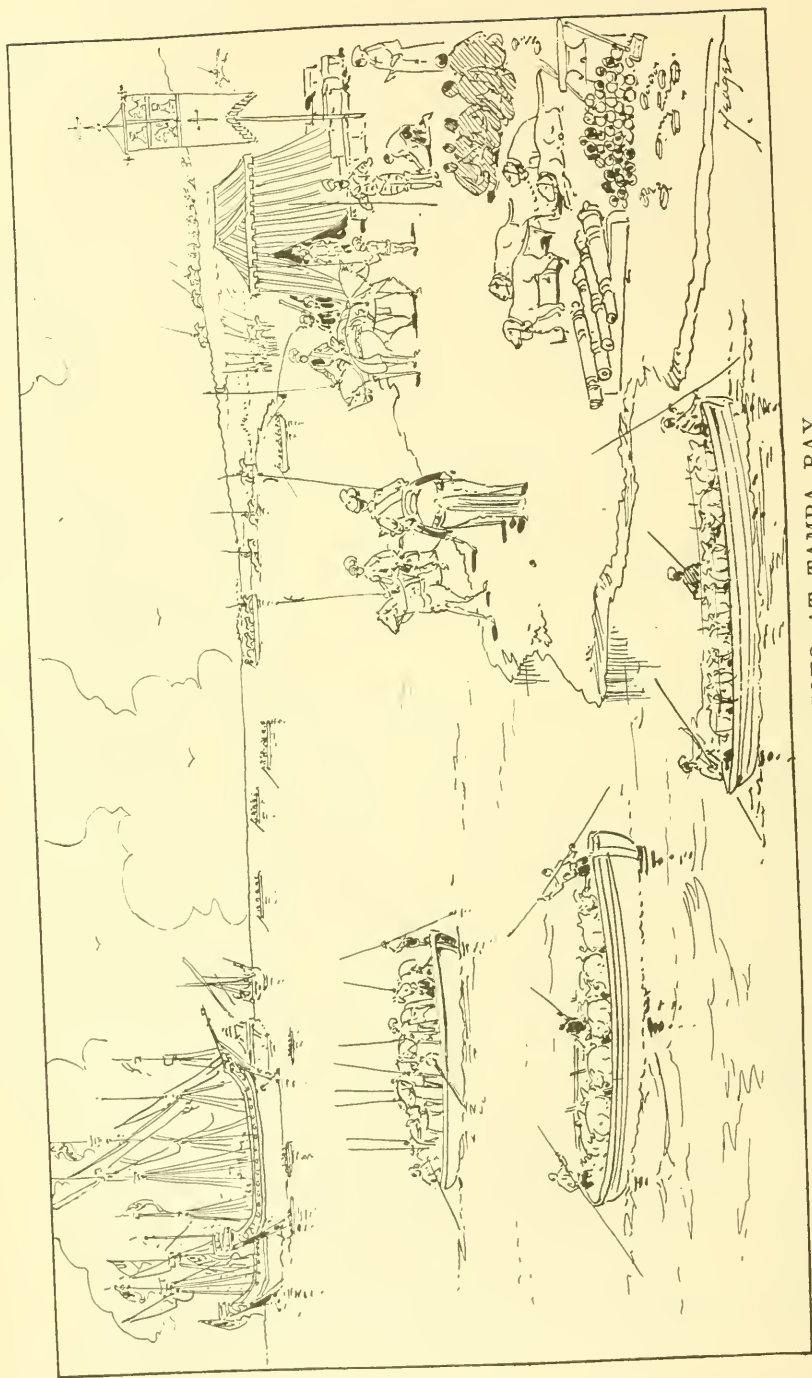
The fleet sailed with the gaiety of a holiday excursion, and on arrival in Cuba was welcomed by joyous festivals. Lady Isabella accompanied De Soto to Cuba, and remained there to govern the island in the absence of her husband in Florida.

At length all preparations were completed. With 1000 fighting men, 350 horses, and 12 priests, the expedition sailed from Cuba, May 18, 1539, and landed in the lower part of Tampa Bay on the 25th, following. They marched to the head of the bay, where they found an Indian town, now thought to be the site of Tampa. It was in this neighborhood that Juan Ortiz was brought in.

This expedition exceeded in numbers and equipment even the famous expeditions against the empires of Mexico and Peru. Everything was provided that experience in former invasions could suggest—arms of all kinds then in use; instruments of the forge; bloodhounds as auxiliaries against the feeble natives, and chains for the captives; ample stores of food (as was supposed); and a drove of hogs with which to stock the country. It was a roving expedition of gallant freebooters in quest of fortune; a romantic stroll of men whom avarice rendered ferocious.

Everywhere meeting with stubborn resistance from the Indians, De Soto's progress was tedious and slow. Always enquiring for gold and precious metals, receiving always the same answer, "Not here, but farther on," the Spaniards pushed forward to the country of the Apalachees, west of the Suwanee river. They advanced as far as the Ocklocknee river, and visited the place on the coast where Narvaez had built his boats.

Nearly a year had now passed and there had not been found the slightest indication of gold. Constantly harassed by the Indians and numbers sick with fever, the entire company grew dispirited and requested the governor to return to Cuba. "I will not turn back" he said, "until I see the poverty of the country with my own eyes."



LANDING OF DE SOTO AT TAMPA BAY

In the meantime, some of De Soto's ships had arrived in the vicinity, but he did not visit them, nor let it be known to his men, fearing mutiny among them. Consequently, early in the spring (1540), he turned toward the northeast, under the guidance of an Indian who promised to lead the way to a country governed by a queen, where gold abounded in plenty. The route carried the Spaniards through Georgia to South Carolina, and they really came to the province where a queen ruled. They were received with kindness and provided with such articles of food as the province afforded. From the graves of prominent Indians they gathered "four measures of pearls."

De Soto spent some time in this province. His men were so impressed with the country, that many of them wished to stay and settle there. Settlement, though, was not what De Soto desired at this time. A little gold had been found with this tribe of Indians, the source of which he traced to the hill country (of Georgia and North Carolina). He resumed the march, toward the northwest, bearing west through northern Georgia in order to avoid the rugged mountain country that the guides said was impassable for the army; then more southerly (into Alabama), ever on the lookout for, yet failing to find a trace of the precious metals.

At Mavila (in Alabama), De Soto was attacked by a large body of Indians. Much of the army's baggage, with the treasure of pearls, was lost by fire which consumed the town. It is said that 2,000 Indians perished here by fire and sword. He remained at this point nearly a month, refitting as best he could and allowing his wounded to recover. While here, De Soto heard that a vessel, sent by Lady Isabella for his relief, had reached the coast six days' journey away; but having accomplished little in a material way so far, he refused to avail himself of this opportunity to return to Cuba.

The march was resumed, now toward the northwest. Beset on all sides by hostile natives; short of provisions and clothing, and suffering greatly from the cold of winter, the plight of De Soto was one of discouragement for the stoutest heart; yet he kept on and on through the wilderness.

In May (1541), the Spaniards reached the banks of a mighty river, naming it the Rio Grande. This was the Mississippi river. It took them twenty days to build the barges on which they crossed the Mississippi with all

their force, their horses and the swine. The crossing was made at midnight.

De Soto spent the summer and autumn exploring the country bordering the west bank of the Mississippi; and the following winter probably in Missouri or Arkansas. In April (1542) he returned to the banks of the Mississippi, discouraged now and sick himself with fever. Here on the 21st of May (1542), "departed out of this life the valorous and valiant Captain Don Fernando de Soto, Governor of Cuba and Adalantado of Florida." They buried his body within the gates of the town where they were then encamped, but the Spanish, wishing to keep the knowledge of his death from the Indians, exhumed the body the next night, wrapped it up with a great deal of sand, and buried it in the river at midnight.

When the vote was taken, it was unanimous for a return to New Spain as quickly as possible. The Spaniards set out to reach Mexico by land, but after wandering about for seven months, they returned to the Mississippi to make the attempt by boat. It took them seven months more to build the boats, and on July 18th (1543), they embarked on the voyage. On 10th of September following, 311 men reached a Spanish settlement on the coast of Mexico—all that was left of the 1,000 that had landed at Tampa Bay, four and a half years before.

During the twenty years after De Soto left the confines of Florida as we know it today, no organized attempt was made to explore this part of the country. One or two attempts were made by priests from Cuba to establish missions, but they were promptly murdered by the Indians. Now and then along the coast Spanish galleons were wrecked by storms; the survivors were either killed or kept as slaves by the natives. In one instance a party of 300 people shipwrecked on the lower Gulf coast made the effort to reach Mexico overland; all perished except one.

Notwithstanding the trials, vicissitudes and disasters that had befallen every expedition to Florida, the viceroy of Mexico organized and despatched another expedition, under De Luna, for the purpose of planting a colony on the coast. De Luna landed in Pensacola Bay in August, 1559. After suffering the usual hardships, the settlement was abandoned in about a year.

Up to this time no banner of the white man, except the Spaniard, had ever been planted on the soil of Florida. There now appeared a different people speaking a different language, and coming for a different purpose.

THE FRENCH IN FLORIDA *

By Elizabeth M. Bogart

Across the sea in a country made wretched by bitter religious quarrels and cruel wars, the great Admiral Coligny seeking a haven of refuge for some of his unhappy countrymen, remembered that beyond the Atlantic lay America. Perhaps the discoveries and settlements of the Spanish in Mexico and Peru, suggested to the astute mind of the admiral the idea of founding beyond the sea a new empire which might extend the possessions of France and at the same time afford a refuge to the persecuted Huguenots.

Jean Ribault

An expedition was fitted out, and sailed in February, 1562. There were two good vessels and Jean Ribault With Rene de Laudonniere were the officers in command.

After a prosperous voyage, land was sighted near St. Augustine. Sailing to the north they discovered the St. Johns River which they called the River Mai. Here they landed and erected a stone column on which was engraved the arms of France.

The Indians received the Frenchmen with great kindness. Many orations were made which neither side understood; then presents were exchanged, farewells said, and the ships sailed on to the north.

This first expedition established no colony within the present limits of Florida. A settlement was attempted at Port Royal, South Carolina, but was soon abandoned.

Rene de Laudonniere

Through the influence of Coligny a second expedition was fitted out; this time three ships were sent and Laudonniere was placed in command. A voyage of two months brought them to the shores of Florida. They were warmly welcomed by the Indians, especially those who were recognized as former visitors with Ribault. They were conducted by the natives to the spot where Ribault had set up the stone column. Laudonniere was pleased and surprised to find the pillar covered with flowers. Around its base were set baskets of maize, beans and fruits, gifts from the Indians to their visitors.

*Early Voyages to America—1848; Translations from original manuscripts by H. Ternaux; Vol. 3 of Hakluyt: Fairbanks' History of Fla.

Laudonniere sailed up the river and was received with kindness everywhere. After examining several localities he decided to establish his settlement at a point now known as St. Johns Bluff. Having fixed upon the spot the trumpets were sounded, and the Huguenots were called to prayer. And so, long before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Protestant worship was celebrated in Florida.

Fort Caroline

After this devout service of thanksgiving and prayer, the erection of a fort was begun. Every man helped; some brought earth, some cut faggots, while others cleared the ground. Laudonniere says, "There was not a man that had not either a shovel, or a cutting hook, or a hatchet, and we did work in such cheerfulness that within a few days the effect of our diligence was apparent."

The fort was triangular in shape. The landward sides were built of faggots, sand and turf, with a ditch; on the river side was a palisade of planks or heavy timbers. Within the fort were built barracks, a house for the commandant and an arsenal. An oven was built some distance from the fort to avoid the danger of fire.

Satiouriana, a powerful Indian Chief on whose ground the fort was built, came with two of his sons and a number of Indians with offers of help. His offer was thankfully accepted. Laudonniere tells us, "I prayed the chief to command his subjects to make a covering of palm leaves for the houses, and for the space of two days the Indians worked unceasingly. Some brought palmetto leaves and others wove them into a thatch for house tops." The fort was named Caroline, in honor of Charles the IX, king of France.

Unfortunately the French colonists were not the sort of people to get on in a new country. The soil was fertile but they planted no crops. They made no attempt to strengthen their defenses, or add anything in the way of food to their rapidly decreasing supplies, but spent the winter in fruitless expeditions after gold. Ribault was expected almost any day from France with a fleet of vessels which Admiral Coligny was to fit out. Their needs would be abundantly supplied. But they waited in vain, the expedition was delayed by serious troubles in France and no help could be given then, to the colony in Florida.

As spring came on, the inhabitants of Fort Caroline having consumed all of the provisions suffered greatly,

and were forced to eat roots, palmetto and a kind of sorrel found in the woods. Nothing was to be had from the Indians, for months before they had given the greater part of their corn and beans to the Frenchmen in exchange for beads and trinkets.

It was at this distressing time that the colonists determined to build a ship and return to France. In the mean time food must be had for the starving people. And the Indians were asked to supply it. But the expeditions which had traversed the neighboring territory during the winter had weakened the friendship of the natives and very little food was procured. It was then suggested that one of the Indian chiefs should be captured. It was thought that if the Frenchmen had the chief, his subjects would not let them starve. At first Laudonniere was not in favor of this plan, but in the end had to give his consent. A powerful chief by the name of Utina was captured, yet, very small supplies were obtained and the good will of their Indian friends was lost.

After many delays and disappointments two ships were made ready, but just as the starving colonists were about to leave, Sir John Hawkins, a famous seaman came sailing along the coast, in search of fresh water. Seeing the distress of the Huguenots he gave them liberal supplies and also one of his ships; then he sailed away.

Return of Ribault

After the departure of Sir John, the Frenchmen made ready to leave Fort Caroline, but on the day set for sailing, Ribault's vessels arrived with the long expected supplies. Admiral Coligny had kept his promise and the fleet of seven vessels brought families of emigrants, domestic animals, tools, seed, in fact everything necessary for a permanent occupation of the country. Among the adventurers were representatives from many of the first families of France.

Arrival of Pedro Menendez

Spain and France at that time were at peace with each other, but Spain claimed Florida by right of discovery, and the report of the founding of the French colony at Fort Caroline aroused the anger and jealousy of King Philip of Spain. An expedition sailed from Spain, to destroy the Huguenot colony at Fort Caroline and Pedro Menendez, a brave but cruel Spanish officer, was in command. He was also appointed governor of Florida,

and was to conquer and settle the country, and convert the Indians.

On the voyage out, the fleet of Menendez was scattered by a storm; when he arrived at Porto Rico he had but a third of his forces with him. He would not wait for the coming of his other vessels, so great was his haste to reach Florida, but sailed as soon as he could make the necessary repairs that his storm-tossed vessels required. Sailing northward, he sighted the coast of Florida on the 28th day of August, the day consecrated to Saint Augustine. Menendez named the place where he landed in honor of this holy man.

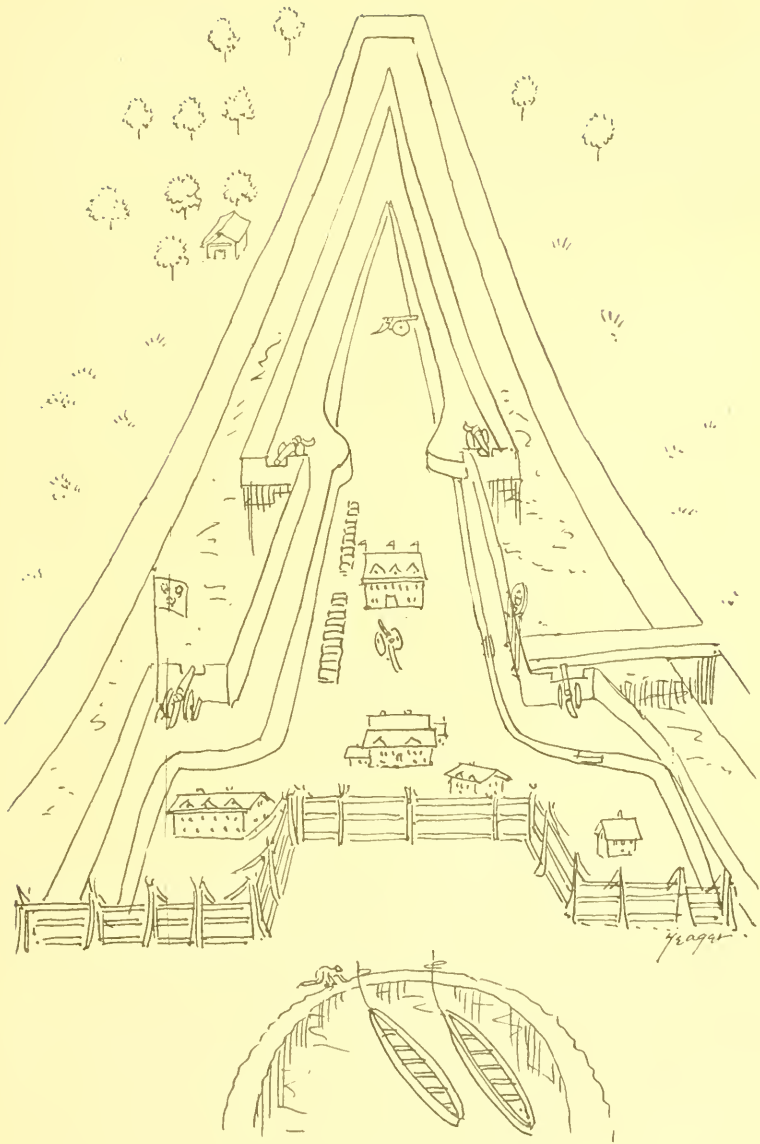
Destruction of Ft. Caroline by Menendez

Coasting to the north, Menendez discovered four large vessels of the French anchored at the mouth of the St. Johns River. Menendez decided to attack the French vessels; the French anticipating his designs, cut their cables, hoisted sail and put out to sea. The Spaniards opened fire and started in pursuit; their shot fell short. The chase continued all day, but the French out sailed the Spanish ships and escaped.

The Spaniards returned at nightfall to St. Augustine, landed, and at once began to fortify the place.

When Ribault heard from the Indians that the Spaniards had landed and were erecting fortifications, he called his officers together and told them of his intention to attack Menendez. Laudonniere and his captains objected to Ribault's plans. They told him that their fort was in an almost defenseless condition and that more than half of the people were ill; added to all this it was the season of the year when storms might be expected. Ribault decided to make the attack, and in spite of all objections, he ordered his force aboard his vessels. He also took from the fort nearly all the able bodied men and sailed for St. Augustine. The vessels encountered a fierce storm as they left the harbor; they were driven a hundred miles down the coast and wrecked.

In the meantime, Menendez, also against the advice of his officers, made preparations to attack Fort Caroline. Guided by two Indian chiefs, who were enemies of the French, Menendez at the head of five hundred men set out for the fort. They marched through an almost impassable country in the furious storm and despite the wind, rain and flooded condition of the land, halted at the end of three days within striking dis-



FORT CAROLINE
(Copy of Original Drawing by Le Moyne)

tance of Fort Caroline. Menendez made a reconnaissance of the fort. He found it carelessly guarded and saw that breaches in its rude walls afforded an easy means of entrance.

The storm was still raging. One of Laudonniere's lieutenants was captain of the watch that night; through pity for the sentinels exposed to such weather he allowed them to shelter themselves as best they could, not dreaming that an enemy could be abroad on such a night.

At dawn the forces of Menendez commenced the attack. A sudden rush, a quick alarm, a feeble resistance, and the fort was taken! Laudonniere who was ill at the time, sprang from his bed and tried to rally his men. Contesting his ground step by step he fought bravely as long as there was hope; but at last, seeing that all was lost and being still pursued by the Spaniards, he managed to escape to the forest where he met other fugitives from the fort. With much difficulty they made their way through the tangled underbrush and thick marsh grass that lined the river banks; they were then rescued by sailors from two French vessels that were still anchored in the river.

In the attack on Fort Caroline the French were cut down without regard to age or sex. Toward the last Menendez ordered that no women, children or cripples should be injured.

Tragedy of Matanzas

Leaving three hundred men to repair and occupy the fort, Menendez returned to St. Augustine with the rest of his soldiers. Soon after his arrival there he learned from the Indians that some white men were at Matanzas Inlet. He knew they were some of Ribault's men, and rightly guessed that they had been shipwrecked. He at once set out with a party of his men for Matanzas. When he arrived he saw across the inlet a number of men, one of whom swam over and informed him that they were a part of the French forces under Ribault, whose vessels had been wrecked farther down the coast, that they wished to pass the inlet and go to their friends at Fort Caroline. Menendez told them of the destruction of the fort and the slaughter of the garrison. He was then asked that vessels be furnished in which they might return to France.

Among these Frenchmen were many of wealth who were willing to pay a large ransom for their lives, and

such offers were made to Menendez. His answer was evasive. Finally the homesick and weary Frenchmen agreed to surrender and trust to the mercy of Menendez. Boats were sent over for them and ten at a time they crossed the inlet. When the first boat arrived the Frenchmen were told by Menendez that as they outnumbered the Spaniards it would be necessary for them to march to the camp with their hands tied behind them, as they might be tempted to kill their guards and thus take revenge for the destruction of Fort Caroline. The Frenchmen consented and were taken behind the trees, where their hands were securely tied. Each party that came over received the same treatment. Then, one by one, the captive bands of ten were taken to a certain spot and butchered.

Death of Ribault

The next day Ribault and his party reached the inlet. They were informed of the fate of Fort Caroline. After a consultation with Menendez, Ribault and one hundred and fifty of his men surrendered. Two hundred of his party refused to surrender and escaped during the night. Ribault and his comrades were also taken over in groups of ten, and on the same pretense given the first party of Frenchmen, were induced to have their hands tied behind them; they met the same fate as the others. When Ribault saw the fate that awaited him, he sang the psalm, "Domine memento mei;" that finished, he told Menendez to do with him as he wished. And so with unflinching courage, Ribault met death.

Revenge of Dominic de Gourgue* *

Menendez repaired Fort Caroline and changed its name to San Mateo. He established other posts also, among them one on each side of the river, now likewise called San Mateo, near its mouth.

Laudonniere upon escaping to the French vessels at the mouth of the river immediately set sail for France. He reported all that had occurred at Fort Caroline, but the Roman Catholic king of France received the information with indifference. A suppressed feeling of indignation, however, took hold in the country, culminating in the organization of a private enterprise to avenge the slaughter of the French on the River May.

Dominic de Gourgues, a brave cavalier and soldier

*Vol. 3 of Hakluyt.

of fortune, equipped three small vessels from funds derived by selling his own property and borrowing from his friends. Sailing for Florida by an indirect route, he reached the vicinity of the River May just after Easter Sunday, 1568. Passing the Spanish posts at the mouth of the river, he saluted them to conceal his identity, and proceeded to Nassau sound, where he came to anchor. The shore was covered with natives and a league with them was quickly formed, as the outrages of the Spaniards against the Indians caused in them, also, a desire to be avenged.

The French and Indians attacked the fort on Batten Island at midday, while the garrison was at dinner. The entire garrison was either killed or captured. Then De Gourgues with his Frenchmen crossed the river in a vessel that had been ordered to meet him. The Indians "leapt all into the water, holding up their bows and arrows in one hand and swimming with the other, so that the Spaniards (in the second fort) seeing both the shores covered with so great a number of men thought to flee toward the woods; but being charged by the French and afterwards repulsed by the savages toward whom they would have retired, they were sooner than they would, bereft of their lives."

De Gourgues now made his preparations for the attack on the main fort, Fort San Mateo. In the night he sent the Indians to surround the fort and lay in ambush for any of the Spaniards that might escape toward the woods. The next morning he advanced with his Frenchmen meeting a reconnoitering party of sixty Spaniards which he surrounded with the result that "they remained all slain upon the place." In the attack the Spaniards were "no niggards of their cannon shot, which made captain Gourgues to get to the hill covered with wood, at the foot whereof the fort beginneth, and the forest of wood continueth and stretcheth forth beyond it."

The besieged garrison soon sought safety in flight, but were met by arrows of the Indians and turned back, only to be intercepted by the French. Most of the garrison perished. The captives were lead out. De Gourgues lectured them, reciting the barbarities that had been practised upon his countrymen; then they were hanged from the same trees where Menendez had caused the French to be executed three years before.

De Gourgues ordered that the forts be destroyed, which was done by the Indians who quickly razed them. This done, the French returned to their vessels and set

sail for France, where they arrived after a favorable voyage. De Gourgues reported the success of the expedition to the French court, but, as in the case of Laudonniere, he was received coldly, and even had to seek safety in concealment for a time.

That the motive of De Gourgues in this enterprise was one of patriotism and respect for the honor of his country, is evinced by the fact that he, himself, was not a Huguenot, but a Roman Catholic in religious faith.

IN THE EARLY DAYS *

By Josephine Broward Beckley.

Menendez had gone to Spain to make a personal report of the conditions in the Florida colony and was there while De Gourgues was administering swift vengeance upon the Spanish on the San Mateo. When he returned to Florida shortly after the departure of De Gourgues and learned what had taken place during his absence, his fury may be conjectured. He again repaired and garrisoned the forts on the San Mateo and built others also. Ten years afterward Menendez left Florida permanently, turning over the government of the colony to a relative.

Sir Francis Drake Burns St. Augustine

St. Augustine at this time was struggling for existence. The Indians were hostile and there was little help from the Motherland. Added to all of this, the town was burned to the ground one day in 1586, by Sir Francis Drake, the English sea-rover.

Returning from a freebooting expedition to the West Indies, Sir Francis saw a lookout on Anastasia Island and stopped to investigate. He landed a cannon and fired several shots at the fort, which was built of pine logs and was not yet completed. The garrison fled, together with the inhabitants of the town, toward San Mateo. While pursuing the fugitives, an English officer was shot from ambush, and Drake, in retaliation, sacked and burned the town.

The Missions

In this early period the Spaniards made no attempt to extend the limit of settlement outside of St. Augustine. They confined themselves rather to establishing outly-

*See Fairbanks' "History of Florida"

ing missions for the conversion of the Indians to the Christian faith. With the establishment of the missions, the Indians would murder the Priests here and there, but others would follow in their places. Years passed thus, until by a concerted attack a band of Indians destroyed the entire chain of missions, even to the very gates of St. Augustine. There were two missions in the suburbs of St. Augustine. At midnight the Indians attacked one of these and killed the Priest with their hatchets. At the other, the Priest begged the privilege of celebrating mass before he died. This they granted him, but no sooner had he finished than they killed him with the utmost fury at the foot of the altar. Yet again the missions were re-established, and in 1618, there were twenty of them, located in the principal Indian towns.

From this time on for many years the history of Florida is but the history of St. Augustine. The town passed through the array of vicissitudes that would naturally attend its isolation from other civilized communities. With the settlement of Carolina and Georgia by the English, events shaped themselves into a lengthy drama, wherein Spanish, English, and Indians were the actors.

A CENTURY OF TURMOIL*

(1663-1763)

By Essie May Williams

Although more than 100 years had passed since Florida had been definitely settled, the Spaniards had not been stimulated to undertake the occupation of the rich lands lying within the limits claimed by them as Florida. Spain had been content to occupy the one fortified post of St. Augustine and to plant a few missions here and there.

The first English settlement had been made at Jamestown, and other colonies to the north had been planted by the English and Dutch without opposition by the Spanish crown. The wide interval between the English and Spanish settlements for a time prevented any collision. But the settlement of Carolina (1670), by the English brought them nearer to the Spaniards who oc-

*Lossing, Enc. Am. History; F. P. Fleming, Memoirs of Fla.; G. R. Fairbanks, History of Fla.; Green's History of Fla.; Brevard and Bennett, History of Fla.; Chambers', United States; Consin and Hill, Am. History; Goodrich, Pictorial Hist. of Am.

cupied St. Augustine and regarded the Carolina territory as a part of Florida. A hostile feeling between the two colonies began immediately and lasted for more than a century.

The antagonism was partly religious and partly political. The Spaniards claimed that the English sea-rovers who preyed upon their commerce were sheltered by the Carolinians, and the Carolinians claimed that the Spanish incited the Indians against them and enticed their servants from them, so the ill feeling increased. The alliance of the Indian tribes was desired by each and became a subject of contention also.

Captain John Davis Burns St. Augustine

In 1665, a freebooting expedition, under Capt. John Davis, made a descent upon St. Augustine with seven small vessels and an inconsiderable force. Little resistance was made by the small Spanish garrison and the town was pillaged and burned by the English sea-rovers.

In 1686 a Spanish force attacked the colonists on the coast of South Carolina (Charleston). Though the attack on Charleston was unsuccessful the scattered homes along the coast were pillaged and some colonists taken prisoners and cruelly treated.

At the close of the 17th century, little progress had been made by the Spanish in the civilization of the Indians. The ferocity of these savage tribes, their aversion to restraint, and their love of warfare prevented the spread of Christian faith among them. In 1687 an attempt of the Spanish Governor, to move several Indian tribes to the banks of the St. Johns caused a general insurrection. Several tribes moved within the limits of Carolina and from there made incursions into Florida.

Though Spain had been indifferent to colonization for her own sake she was jealous of what she considered encroachment of others. It was left to La Salle to confer upon France the right of appropriating the great Mississippi Valley (1682). This aroused the Spanish and a few years later the Viceroy of Spain in Florida sent an expedition to explore the harbors of the Gulf of Mexico. As a result of this expedition Pensacola was occupied and a fort built and garrisoned (1696).

Not far from this town on an island in Mobile Bay, the French in 1699 planted a settlement. The Perdido River was agreed upon as a boundary line between the French and Spanish territory. In the early years of

existence, Mobile (French) and Pensacola (Spanish) exchanged many courtesies. Once when Pensacola was threatened with starvation, Mobile supplied her needs, and again came to her assistance against a threatened Indian attack. But unfortunately the time came when France and Spain were at war with each other, and these settlements had to take the part of the mother country.

Governor Moore Burns St. Augustine

In the second Intercolonial war (Queen Anne's) England, Holland and Germany, were allies on one side and France and Spain on the other. During this period (1701-1714) there were four expeditions against the Spanish and Indians in Florida and in retaliation there were two against the Carolina colonists. Thus the horrors of war in Europe had their counterpart among the magnolias and live oaks of Florida. In the first of these attacks against Florida (1702), the town of St. Augustine was taken and the fort where the inhabitants had taken refuge was besieged. The guns of Governor Moore who led the Carolinians, were of such small caliber that no impression could be made upon the coquina walls of the fort. When three Spanish vessels appeared off the coast, Governor Moore raised the siege, burned the town, and returned home. This expedition though a failure cost the colony of Carolina 6000 pounds and led to the first issue of paper money ever circulated in America.

In 1719, during hostilities between France and Spain, Pensacola was thrice captured, and then burned by the French within a period of three months. In 1722 by a treaty of peace between Spain and France, what was left of Pensacola was restored to the Spanish crown and the town was rebuilt on Santa Rosa Island, near where Fort Pickens now stands. The island was sandy and sterile, and the settlement was gradually transferred to the north side of the bay.

When Georgia was settled in 1733 by Oglethorpe, the jealous Spaniards at St. Augustine claimed that the new colony was a part of Florida and showed signs of hostility. They tried to incite the Indians against the new settlement and also to procure the assassination of Oglethorpe.

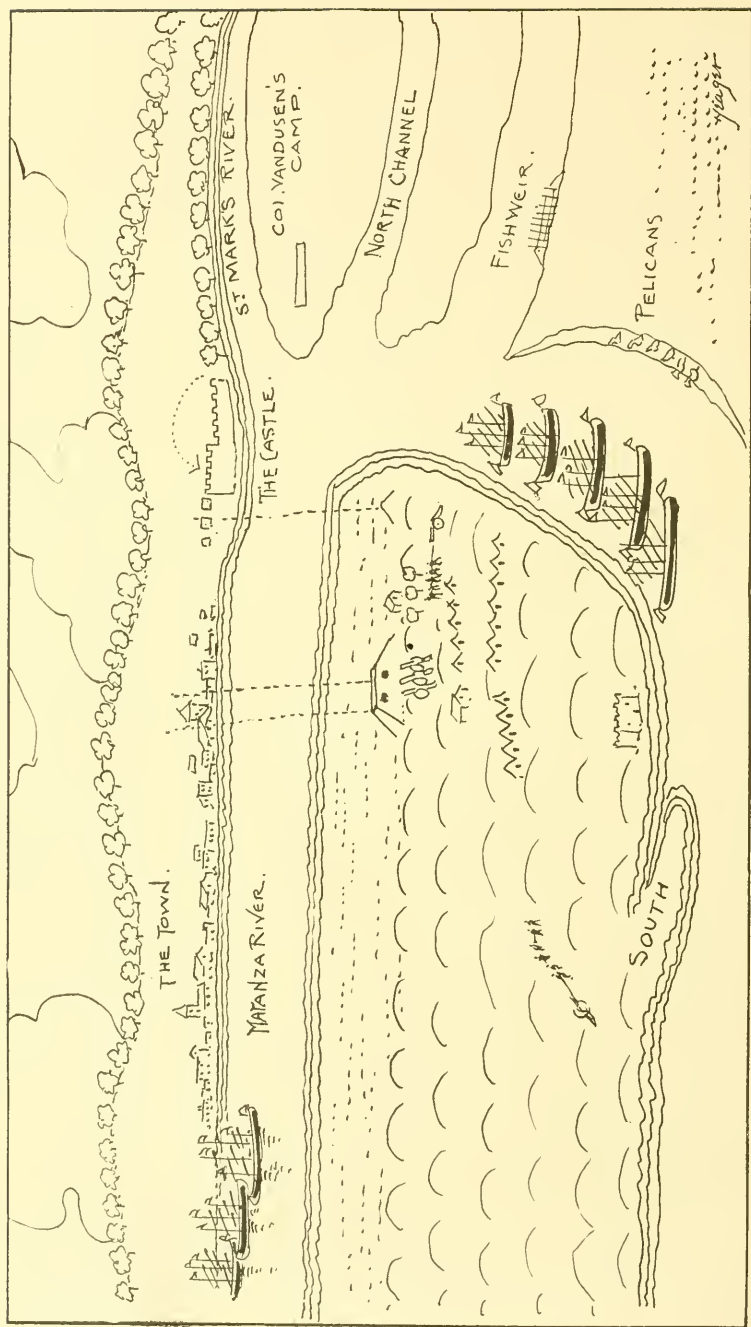
Against expected trouble Oglethorpe began to prepare. He explored some of the coast islands and built fortifications. One of the islands explored was Cumberland island. The Indian name of the island was Missoe.

When Oglethorpe came to the Island of Missoe, an old Indian chief, Tomowanda, said, "I will name this island Cumberland after the Duke of Cumberland who gave me a watch." Oglethorpe was so pleased with the act of the old Indian's good will that he is said to have erected on the southern end of the island a hunting lodge which he called Dunganess. For protection against the Spaniards in Florida, Oglethorpe built a fort at the northern end of Cumberland Island and another at the southern end to command the entrance to St. Marys River. This fort at the southern end of the island he named Fort William. He also built posts on Amelia Island and even at St. George, in 1737, intending to extend his domain to the St. Johns River.

Oglethorpe Invades Florida

In 1738 Oglethorpe returned from England, whither he had gone for assistance, bringing with him a company of 600 men. War was declared between England and Spain (1739). In 1740 Oglethorpe as commander-in-chief of the Georgia and Carolina forces was ordered to invade Florida. Expecting attack from Oglethorpe, the Spanish governor began immediately to prepare St. Augustine for defense. The fort was repaired and pushed toward completion, the ramparts were heightened and casemated, and covered ways and bombproofs provided. With its revelin and four bastions, St. John, St. Peter, St. Augustine and St. Paul, the castle, already old though incomplete, was impregnable to any assault that might be expected. No instrument of war at that time could affect such solid masonry, while today one cannon ball would shatter its walls.

With 900 regulars and militia and 1,100 Indians, Oglethorpe appeared before St. Augustine. Having captured the Spanish works on Anastasia Island, he demanded the surrender of the fort. In the Spanish governor's answer he swore by the Holy Cross that he would defend the castle to the last drop of his blood and hoped soon to "kiss his Excellency's hand within its walls." After besieging the fort for more than a month without success, Oglethorpe returned to Georgia. This failure was not only mortifying to Oglethorpe but made his lot at home an unhappy one. After a while however, he had an opportunity to gain glory for himself and save Georgia and Carolina from being overrun and plundered by the Spaniards.



OGLETHORPE BEFORE ST. AUGUSTINE
 (From a Drawing Made on the Spot by Thos. Silver)

Spanish Invade Georgia

In retaliation for the attack on St. Augustine, 56 vessels and a large force of men appeared off St. Simon's Bar for the purpose of attacking Frederica (1742). Oglethorpe made a gallant defense, but was compelled to abandon the fort on St. Simon's island and the Spaniards advanced upon Frederica, but were driven back in the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

Oglethorpe then planned a night attack upon the main body of the Spanish army, but his plan was revealed to the Spanish by one of his men who deserted. Knowing that the deserter would tell how weak the English were, Oglethorpe resorted to strategy. A Spanish prisoner was released and given a sum of money to take a letter to the deserter. The letter pretended to tell the deserter what to do and thus made it appear to the Spanish that the deserter was a spy. The letter told the deserter to make the Spanish believe that the English were weak and to induce them to make an attack. If he failed in that he was to try to keep them in those parts for three days longer, when a powerful fleet and force from Charleston would arrive.

As was intended, the letter puzzled the Spanish commander, and as Oglethorpe expected, the deserter was regarded as a spy. Three vessels coming in sight off the bar just at this time made it appear that the reinforcements mentioned in Oglethorpe's letter were about to land. The Spaniards hastily embarked and abandoned the attempt to conquer Georgia.

In 1743 Oglethorpe made another attempt to capture St. Augustine, but was again unsuccessful. A treaty was concluded between great Britain and Spain, which caused a suspension of hostilities between the colonies. The garrison at St. Augustine, however, was reduced to a mere defensive force and in 1759 only 500 fighting men were on duty there.

By the middle of the 18th century the conflicting ambitions of England and France in regard to expansion in the New World began to grow significant. The fourth "Intercolonial War," called in America the French and Indian War, was different from other wars of colonial time because the questions at issue were of vital interest to the colonies. This war began in America one year before the formal declaration of war in Europe. The events of the seven years of war had especially far-reaching results in America. By the treaty of Paris,

signed February, 1763, England received from France, all her territory in America east of the Mississippi except the island and city of New Orleans and two small islands off the coast of Newfoundland. The year before the war closed, England had captured the city of Havana to the distress of the Spanish Crown.

THE ENGLISH IN FLORIDA *

By Carita Doggett Corse.

When Havana, the pride and center of Spanish America, fell before a British force in 1762, Spain gave up her struggle against English domination of the Atlantic coast and offered Florida as a ransom for Cuba.

The vast new territory of which England then found herself possessed, included the present State of Florida and the coast of Alabama, Mississippi, and part of Louisiana. Because of the difficulty and uncertainty in traveling and communication, three provinces were carved from this wilderness—East Florida, West Florida, and Granada. East Florida naturally developed more rapidly than the other two, since enterprising settlers from England, Georgia and the Carolinas found land grants plentiful and trade routes protected. Pioneers of the other two provinces faced hostile Spanish frontiers and waterways, and had to content themselves for the most part with life behind the staunch walls of Pensacola and Mobile.

Gen. James Grant, hero of the capture of Havana, was made first Governor of East Florida, in recognition of his services, and proved an able administrator. He selected a council of leading citizens who had already been influential in England and the colonies before their emigration to Florida, and stimulated interest in the new province by actively promoting agricultural ventures there. As a result, settlers cleared and developed more land in twenty years of English occupation, than Spanish land holders had in their two hundred years of ownership. The largest colony which ever came to America in one body—fifteen hundred southern Europeans led by Dr. Andrew Turnbull of London landed at New Smyrna

*British Colonial Office records; Bartram Travels; Brinton, Florida Peninsula; Dewhurst, St. Augustine; Fairbank's History of Florida; Lanier, Florida; Romans, East & West Florida; Schoepf, Travels; Doggett, Dr. Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony of Fla.

seventy-five miles south of St. Augustine, in 1767. Governor Grant labored energetically to protect the newcomers from the Indians and to provide them with food and shelter. In his opinion, this was too large an undertaking for a private company, even though the joint owners were the English Secretary of State, a member of the Navy Department and Dr. Turnbull who himself had invested a comfortable fortune in the venture. As long as Governor Grant remained in office, he secured a yearly government aid for this colony, and when an uprising occurred during the first months of its establishment, he promptly sent two ships with soldiers to put down the disorders.

Other smaller settlements were started on the St. Johns River, among them Rollestown and a colony of Scotch Highlanders, and several extensive plantations developed, such as Beresford and Spring Garden, while Mt. Oswald became a large and thriving sugar cane plantation.

Florida had been a British possession less than fifteen years when the American Revolution broke out. She was too newly organized and too recently benefited by government aids, to sympathize with the American cause, so that the majority of her settlers remained loyal, and she became a port of refuge for Tories fleeing from the other colonies. The home government was very anxious however, to insure Florida against the spreading conflagration, and when Governor Grant was obliged to resign his office on account of his health, an official was sent out from England, whose chief recommendation was his violent opposition to the Revolutionary movement. He at once bent every effort to make good this reputation, by an active campaign both within and without the province. Among those to fall under his suspicion was the Chief Justice, William Drayton, and because of his fiery defense of Mr. Drayton, Dr. Turnbull shared his fate. These two finally fled to Charleston to escape imprisonment in the fort, and the colony at New Smyrna, leaderless, open to American and Indian raids, and without further government support, broke up. The inhabitants moved to St. Augustine, where their descendants are still living.

At the close of the Revolution, Florida had reached a peak of prosperity, due to the influx of Tory refugees. It was a final crushing blow to these wanderers and to the first English settlers when they learned that England had decided to re-cede Florida to Spain because she felt that she could no longer hold the province with the

hostile colonies on the northern coast and Spain to the south of her. The English were given eight months to sell their homes and move away, though, since there were no purchasers at hand, this business was a sad farce. A fleet of transports was sent to Amelia Harbor on the northern coast, to carry the exiles away, to England, the Bermudas or Canada. With their pathetic piles of household goods, their slaves and cattle strung out along the shore, their plight resembled that of the Arcadians banished from Nova Scotia, nor was their fate less hard, since many perished before government aid reached them. Of their splendid efforts in Florida, no trace remained save ruins, for between Indian depredations and Spanish neglect, the vigorous jungle soon crept in and reclaimed the land.

AN ECHO OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*

By Mary Simpkins Denham

Early one morning in 1780, soon after Charleston was captured by the English, about forty of the most influential citizens of that section were taken from their beds by order of the British commander and placed on transports in violation of the parole that had been given them. They were sent to St. Augustine and confined there as prisoners of war, the charge against them being that they were the principal promoters in South Carolina of the Revolutionary cause.

With the exception of General Gadsden and a few others who refused to accept a parole, these gentlemen were given the freedom of the town, although they were subjected to many annoyances. General Gadsden and those who refused the parole were confined in the fort for nearly a year.

On the 4th of July, the Americans agreed to unite and dine in common. The fare was very plain, the only luxury being a large plum pudding in the middle of the table, having in its center the new American flag showing the stars and stripes.

On this occasion was first sung the celebrated American hymn,

God save the Thirteen States,
Thirteen United States,
God save them all.

*Traditions and Reminiscences of the Am. Revolution—Joseph Johnson.

It was written that morning by Captain Thomas Hayward of the Artillery (afterwards Judge Hayward), while sitting under an orange tree in the enclosure and several copies of it were made before dinner. Being the same tune as "God Save the King," the British supposed it to be their national song, and peeping in at the windows wondered what had possessed the Yankees to sing "God Save the King." After the dinner, the American version of the hymn was distributed to the English and they were perfectly satisfied then that the Yankees had not "changed their tune."

These gentlemen were kept in St. Augustine for almost a year, when they were sent to Philadelphia to be exchanged.

GREAT BRITAIN RE-CEDES FLORIDA TO SPAIN*

By Susan F. Jeffreys

Although Great Britain re-ceded Florida to Spain in September, 1783, actual occupation did not take place until the following June, when Governor Zespedes with a few troops arrived in St. Augustine to take formal possession in the name of the king of Spain. Three years before this, the Spanish had captured Pensacola from the English and were already in possession of that part of Florida when the transfer was made. Spain soon became busily engaged in Europe, and Florida received little attention from the home government, with the result that its value as a possession decreased to a marked degree.

The old-time feeling of animosity between Georgia and Spanish Florida broke out anew, Georgia accusing, Florida denying the responsibility for the Indian depredations along the frontier and the protection afforded the runaway slaves that escaped across the border. These charges and counter charges led into a deep-seated hatred that finally resulted in the Congress of the United States taking a hand in the matter. In 1812, when events made it certain that war with England was unavoidable, Congress discussed at length, mostly in secret sessions, the question of seizing Florida under the pretext of preventing its occupation by the British. A milder course was decided upon, however, and commissioners were appointed to treat with the Spanish authorities with a view

*Fairbanks—History of Florida; Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson." 1863.

to obtaining control of Florida during the period of the war. Upon the failure of these negotiations, a band of persons calling themselves "Patriots" assembled at St. Marys, Georgia, and marched into Florida seeking to seize the country for the purpose, they said, of establishing a republican form of government.

The Patriot Raid in Florida

The Patriots and the United States fleet, acting in concert, frightened the Spanish commander of Fernandina into surrendering the town. The next day, United States forces took possession of the place and hoisted the United States flag over the fort. The Patriots, accompanied by a detachment of United States regulars, now marched to capture St. Augustine. In this undertaking they were unsuccessful, as the Spanish governor at St. Augustine shelled their camp and forced them to retire. They retreated to the St. Johns River and made Cow Ford (now Jacksonville) their rendezvous. Here the Patriot and the United States flags were unfurled side by side.

The Indians continued to give trouble in this part of Florida. Colonel Daniel Newnan, with a hundred men of the Patriot army, marched to Alachua County, where he encountered King Payne and his warriors. Payne was killed, but the Indians besieged Colonel Newnan for eight days and it was with the greatest difficulty that he succeeded in extricating his force. The march back to Cow Ford was attended with untold hardships.

The United States forces were withdrawn in 1813, when the Patriot organization disbanded and its members returned whence they came. The United States government was later held responsible for much of the property destroyed during this invasion of Florida.

Andrew Jackson Captures Pensacola

On the morning of August 30, 1813, a mass of human beings—whites and negroes; men, women and children—were crowded together within the wooden walls of Fort Mims, in the southern part of what is now the state of Alabama. Many of them were farmers of the vicinity, with their families and slaves, who had sought the protection of the fort as a result of an Indian scare. At sunset of that day, three hundred mangled, scalped and bloody corpses lay heaped and strewed about the en-

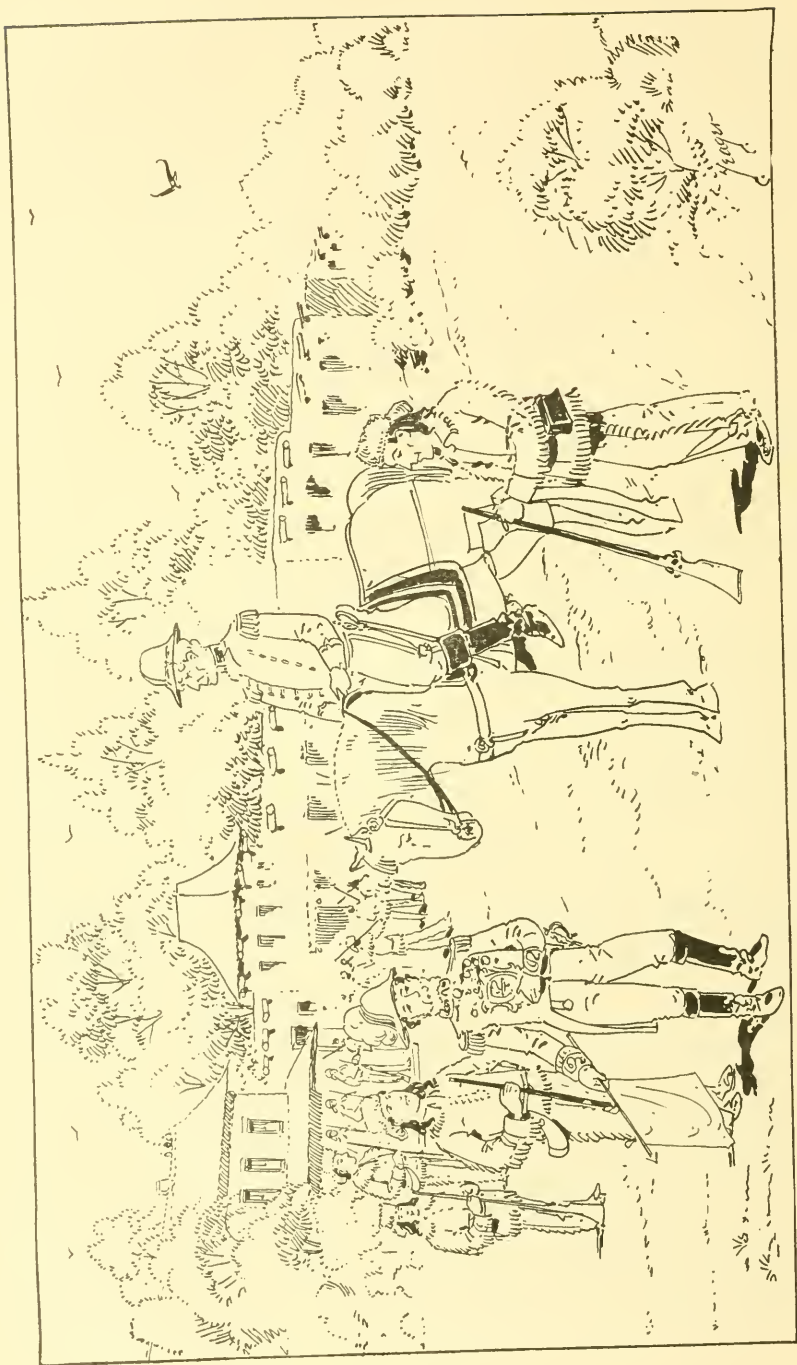
closure. A thousand Creeks under Weathersford had surprised the fort at the Noon hour.

The news of the massacre at Fort Mims spread over the country as quickly as the pony express could carry it. By the middle of October, an army of 2,500 men and 1,300 horses, under the command of General Andrew Jackson, had gathered on the banks of the Tennessee river south of Huntsville, Ala., ready to avenge the attack on Fort Mims and forever remove the menace of the warlike Creeks from the country. During the eight months following, this army ferreted the Indians out of their fastnesses, destroyed their towns, and finally brought them to terms under a treaty obligation. Numbers of hostile Indians, however, found refuge in the Spanish province of West Florida.

The United States at this time was at war with England. Rumors reached General Jackson that a British vessel was at Apalachicola distributing arms to the Indians, and that it was the intention of the English to occupy Pensacola. Andrew Jackson made up his mind at once to "root the British out of Florida." When word came that Mobile was also about to be occupied, he rushed with his army to its rescue and repulsed the attempt of the British to gain a foot-hold there. Then he marched to Pensacola. This was early in November, 1814. In the previous August, the British had entered Pensacola harbor and seemingly, with the approval of the Spanish governor there, had landed troops and occupied the forts on the bay.

Immediately on his arrival at Pensacola, General Jackson sent in a flag of truce and demanded the surrender of the town. The flag was fired upon. A second time he sent it back. A negative answer was returned to him. "Turn out the troops," the General ordered. They marched into the town, skirmishing as they progressed through the streets. The Spanish governor soon came running to find the General, offering to surrender the place. The Americans now turned their attention to the forts garrisoned by the British. One the British abandoned, and the other they blew up, then they took to their vessels and sailed away.

General Jackson held Pensacola two days. He withdrew his forces to Mobile, thence to New Orleans to meet the British in that famous battle. From Pensacola the British sailed to the Apalachicola river, where they built



ANDREW JACKSON CAPTURES PENSACOLA

and garrisoned a fort. After the war the garrison was withdrawn, and this fort became the rendezvous of hostile Creeks and runaway negroes, who terrorized the surrounding country and bade defiance to both Spanish and Americans. Later Col. Clinch marched down from Georgia and destroyed this fort together with nearly all its inmates.

General Jackson Again In Florida

The frontier settlements of Georgia had for some time suffered from depredations of the Indians, instigated, it was charged, by Nichols and Woodbine, the same British officers who had been defeated at Mobile, driven out of Pensacola, and who built the negro fort on the Apalachicola river. The insistent demand of the people of Georgia for the protection of their southern frontier finally resulted in preparations for a campaign to punish the Florida Indians. Georgia volunteers were mobilized and sent to Fort Scott in the extreme southwestern part of Georgia.

Not far from Fort Scott there was an Indian village, one of the Fowltowns. In November, 1817, a detachment from the fort attacked and burned this town. The Indians retaliated by killing a boatload of people on the Apalachicola river. The war had begun.

When news of the situation reached Washington General Andrew Jackson was ordered to assume personal command of the troops in the South. He arrived at Fort Scott from his home in Tennessee early in March, 1818, and straightway advanced into Florida with his army of Tennesseans, Georgians, and a brigade of friendly Indians. Going directly to the place of the old negro fort, he erected another fortification on the site, naming it Fort Gadsden. Leaving a garrison here, the army took up its march to St. Marks. After several brushes with the Indians enroute, General Jackson appeared before St. Marks on April 6th. This was a Spanish fort. The General sent in a demand for surrender, which was refused. He marched in without further ado, lowered the Spanish flag, and raised the American flag over the fort.

Within the fort he found a Scotch trader, named Alexander Arbuthnot, who evidently was the guest of the Spanish governor. The General's suspicions were aroused by this circumstance, and he ordered that Arbuthnot be placed in close confinement. Two noted Indian

outlaws fell into his hands here, also, Francis and another chief; they were immediately taken out and hanged.

The army remained at St. Marks only two days. Leaving a sufficient force to garrison the place, General Jackson pushed on toward Suwanee Town, on the banks of the Suwanee river. He found the town practically deserted—the Indians had been forewarned. In the evening of April 17th, the whole army was encamped on the banks of the Suwanee river. About midnight the report of a musket aroused the camp. The next morning it was learned that the guard had captured an Englishman named Robert C. Ambrister, together with an attendant and two negro servants. Ignorant of the situation they had blundered into the American camp while endeavoring to reach Suwanee Town to meet the Indians. Receiving information as to the character and business of Ambrister, General Jackson had him conducted to St. Marks, where, like Arbuthnot, he was placed in close confinement.

No doubt believing that he had reached the source of the Indian troubles in Florida by capturing these two white men, General Jackson now considered the war at an end. He sent the Georgia troops home to be disbanded; dismissed the Indian brigade and returned to St. Marks with his Tennesseans and regulars on April 25th, on his way home. He tarried at St. Marks a few days to be present at the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister.

Before a special court of fourteen selected officers, "Arbuthnot was charged with inciting the Creek Indians to war against the United States; acting as spy; aiding and comforting the enemy and supplying them with the means of war." Verdict—"That he be suspended by the neck until he is dead."

"Ambrister was charged with aiding and comforting the enemy; levying war against the United States by assuming command of the Indians and ordering them to give battle to the army of the United States; that he had come to Florida on Woodbine's business, which was to see the negroes righted, and that he had apprized them of the American invasion." Verdict—"That he be shot to death."

General Jackson approved the verdict in both cases and the prisoners were promptly executed. This event created a profound sensation in England, and it was only through the most careful handling of the matter by the United States government that serious complications did not arise.

The army now returned to Fort Gadsden, where

General Jackson received information that many Indians had collected in Pensacola and were terrorizing the neighboring settlements, even with the knowledge and sanction of the Spanish governor. This was enough for Andrew Jackson. He marched to Pensacola and captured the place, including the forts, after a brisk engagement. The Spanish governor escaped, and well for him that he did, as said the General, "all I regret is that I had not stormed the works, captured the governor (Spanish), put him on trial for the murder of Stokes and his family (by the Indians), and hung him for the deed.*"

Five days after the capture of Pensacola, General Jackson was on his way home. He left a sufficient number of troops under Colonel King to garrison the place. This provisional government lasted about fourteen months, Pensacola being restored to the Spanish authorities in September, 1819.

*Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson," P. 315.

THE CHANGE OF FLAGS*

By Moses Folsom

General Jackson's inroad into Florida did not bring peace along the southern border of the United States. Both Presidents Madison and Monroe had considered the necessity of annexing Florida and under the latter this was consummated by a treaty signed at Washington, February 22, 1819, by which Spain agreed to surrender Florida for \$5,000,000 and the payment of claims amounting to \$600,000. Although Spain accepted the treaty, the ratification was not completed until February 22, 1821. General Andrew Jackson was designated as Military Governor of East and West Florida, with headquarters at Pensacola.

It was planned to exchange flags on July 4th, but the Spaniards had no sentiment for the American natal day, and the final act was delayed until July 10th, 1821, at St. Augustine, and July 17th at Pensacola.

At St. Augustine

It was 3 o'clock in the afternoon when the Spanish flag was lowered and the Stars and Stripes took its place on Fort San Marco, originally known as "San Juan de Pinos" and after the American occupation as Fort Marion, in honor of General Francis Marion. The fort is the oldest fortification in the United States and co-

*Dewhurst—History of St. Augustine; Brevard—History of Fla.; Fairbanks—History of Fla.; and History of St. Augustine.

vers four acres. It was begun in 1696 and completed in 1756, the material of the walls being coquina rock from quarries on Anastasia Island. The workmen included soldiers, Indians and negroes who extended their work through many long and weary years.

The transfer of authority took place at 4 P. M. in the Government House, when Colonel Jose Coppinger, the last of the forty-three Spanish governors of Florida, figuratively gave the keys of the city to Adjutant-General Butler. An incident preceeding the transfer occurred when Capt. J. R. Hanbam arrived after a journey of seventeen days from Pensacola, having been sent by General Jackson to demand the papers and records properly belonging to the United States. These had been packed in eleven large boxes and a vessel was waiting in the harbor to carry them away. After Gov. Coppinger had refused to deliver them, Capt. Hanbam had the room in the Government House forced open and took charge of the documents.

At Pensacola

It was 10 o'clock A. M. on July 17th, when General Jackson and staff entered Pensacola and met Colonel Callava, the Spanish governor. The two walked from the Government House to the center of the square where the flagstaff still carried the colors of Spain. At a signal from General Jackson the American flag began its ascent and the Spanish flag began its fall. Soldiers of the two countries, citizens, Indians, and negroes filled the square, streets and windows of neighboring buildings. The Spaniards seemed much depressed, and to avoid any spirit of triumph the Americans refrained from cheering. Preceding the ceremony, General Jackson had trouble with the Spanish authorities over the public documents, and, as at St. Augustine, they had to be taken by force.

The Indian chiefs were displeased over the change of authority, but the American commander assured them of his friendship. Under the Spanish, they had been doing as they pleased. They and their people had learned something of General Jackson's sternness and success in former campaigns against them.

Spanish Governor Imprisoned*

The delays incident to the transfer weighed heavily upon the American commander, and, coupled with the memory of the unpleasant experiences he had had with

*See Parton's "Life of Andrew Jackson."

the Spanish officials on former occasions, Jackson, who was known as Don Andrew by the citizens, had no sentimental feelings toward the Spaniards.

Colonel Callava, of all the Spanish governors of Pensacola had been the most popular and a favorite of the officers of the American army. With his staff he had remained to superintend the return to Cuba or Spain of all Spaniards who desired to go, and to complete the evacuation. General Jackson had appointed Henry M. Brackenridge, afterwards a member of Congress and prominent in Kentucky politics, as alcalde of Pensacola, part of whose duty it was to receive the papers and records relating to private property.

One day a woman appeared at Alcalde Brackenridge's office and represented that papers involving her estate were being held by the Spanish authorities. These papers with other Spanish documents were in boxes at Colonel Callava's house. The news reached General Jackson's ears and he immediately sent an order to Col. Callava to produce the papers. Not understanding English, the former Spanish governor asked time to have the order translated, and the American officer reported the fact to General Jackson who interpreted the reply as being a subterfuge. Without waiting for further information the General ordered out a guard and at midnight Col. Callava, his secretary, and the former Spanish alcalde were locked up in the city prison, and the Spanish papers were seized and taken to American headquarters. The prisoners were released the next morning but General Jackson, unrelenting, issued an order requiring all Spanish officers to leave the town within four days. The claim of the old woman was thoroughly investigated later, and it was found that the valuable estate to which she claimed title was worth less than nothing, since it was bankrupt to the extent of several hundred dollars.

General Jackson, himself, remained but a short time in Pensacola, only three months, returning early in November, 1821, to his home near Nashville, where he remained until he was advanced to the exalted position of President of the United States.

FLORIDA BECOMES A TERRITORY *

By C. Seton Fleming

Florida had been in the hands of the military au-

*Sprague—the Florida War.; Fairbanks—History of Fla.; The South in the Building of the Nation.

thorities for about a year, when William P. Duval, a native of Virginia, but a resident of Kentucky, was appointed Territorial governor, in 1822.

In tradition and sentiment Florida was affected at this time by the old division into East and West Florida, with their separate capitals, governors, and interests. The Legislative Council, therefore, at a meeting held in St. Augustine in June, 1823, appointed commissioners to select the most eligible and convenient situation for the seat of government. The commissioners selected the present site of Tallahassee as the permanent capital. The Governor issued a proclamation in March, 1824, calling upon the members of the council to assemble at this site for the next meeting and the first council meeting was held there in November of that year. The capitol building was begun in 1824, and likewise the first house erected in Tallahassee.

During the early part of Governor Duval's administration, the Indian question was one of paramount importance. The famous treaty of Fort Moultrie (five miles south of St. Augustine) was negotiated with the Seminoles in September, 1823, Governor Duval, himself, being one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians. Three artillery officers of the United States army signed the treaty as witnesses. Among other stipulations the treaty of Fort Moultrie provided, that the chiefs and warriors of the Florida tribes of Indians cede and relinquish all claim or title which they had to the whole territory of Florida, with the exception of such district of the country as shall therein be allotted to them, and they shall thereafter be concentrated and confined to such district. It was agreed, further, that farming implements, cattle and hogs, to the value of \$6,000 be distributed among the Indians, and that they be paid \$5,000 a year for twenty years.

The district allotted to the Indians was south of a line drawn between Gainesville and Ocala, but the territory embraced was not to approach either the Gulf or the Atlantic coast nearer than 15 miles. With their removal from the northern part of the Territory, settlements by the whites increased and Florida then overcame many of her troubles and difficulties and has steadily continued her march of progress.

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